

## W. Bank seething at Birzeit closure

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Palestinian student protests flared on the occupied West Bank for the fifth day Sunday over the closing of Birzeit University.

Students in Nablus smashed school windows and furniture and girls in El Bireh, Ramallah and Birzeit stoned Israeli military vehicles before being dispersed by troops.

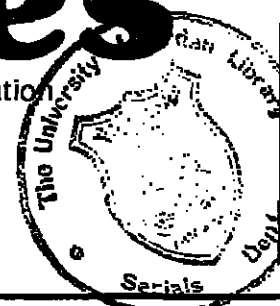
Israeli security forces used tear gas in Ramallah on Saturday to disperse several hundred demonstrators.

The university was ordered last week to close for two months following anti-Israeli student protests.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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## Islamic countries to hold Niger meeting

ABU DHABI (R) — Foreign ministers of the 42-member Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) will hold a conference in Niger on May 28, the foreign ministry here said Sunday.

The conference will follow a two-day meeting of senior officials to prepare for the ministerial gathering. Egypt and Afghanistan have been suspended from the Jeddah-based organisation, Cairo for signing a separate peace treaty with Israel, and Kabul in connection with the Soviet military intervention there.

## End of Times?

LONDON (R) — Staff of the Times Sunday prepared what many of them feared would be the last edition of the 197-year-old newspaper. They worked on as union leaders held 11th-hour negotiations with Australian newspaper tycoon Rupert Murdoch, who says he will close the newspaper on Monday unless the employees agree to sweeping staff cuts.

The threat is the latest in a series of crises at the Times, staid journal of the British establishment, and its weekly counterpart, the Sunday Times. The last owner suspended the newspaper for almost a year in 1978 and 1979 in an unsuccessful attempt to force new machinery on unwilling printers.

## Egyptians, Israelis to discuss dispute

CAIRO (A.P.) — An Israeli military delegation arrived here for talks on final details of Israel's total withdrawal from Sinai. In the meetings scheduled to open Monday, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) said, Egyptians and Israelis will try to settle two disputes—the first is over Taba, and the other over Rafah. According to the 1901 demarcation of borders, Egypt says Taba should be within its territory. In the 600 metre area south of the Sinai Peninsula, Israel has built a hotel which Egyptians are offering to buy. Another issue is how frontiers should be drawn through Rafah, a town of 20,000 people, which has grown on both sides of Egyptian-Israeli international borders.

## Poles publish draft on labour relations

WARSAW (R) — The Polish government Sunday published a draft on the future of the trade union movement and appealed to workers to resist a return to what it called the political extremism of the 16-month Solidarity period. The document, called a thesis for discussion and released by the official news agency PAP, did not say what would be done with Solidarity whose leaders were jailed and interned after the December 1981 military takeover. The committee which drew it up made no reference to any direct dialogue with the elected leaders of Solidarity.

## Afghan regime claims victories

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (A.P.) — The Soviet-backed Afghan regime claimed Sunday its troops have scored victories against insurgents in scattered fighting throughout the country. The official Radio Kabul, monitored here, said "two bands of bandits were destroyed" at Qala Khawaja village and Dar Kalak village in Herat province, close to the Iranian border, Feb. 16. It said 33 light and heavy pieces of weapons, 17 antitank rockets and other ammunition were seized from the rebels. It did not list casualties. The radio also said that government forces recently "destroyed" rebel hideouts in areas of Kunduz province, north of Kabul close to the Soviet border.

## Egyptian princess' tomb discovered

LONDON (A.P.) — A British archaeological team, working at a site a few kilometres south of Cairo, has uncovered the tomb of Princess Tia, sister of Ramesses II, the London Sunday Telegraph reported. The newspaper's Felix Barker, in a dispatch from Cairo, said he had been shown the tomb by its discoverer, Geoffrey Martin, a professor of Egyptian archaeology at London University. The site, at the edge of the Western Desert, is four kilometres south of the famous Step Pyramid of Saqqara, a popular stop for tourists, he reported.

## Golan Arabs resist Israeli pressures to end general strike

MAJDEL SHAMS, Golan Heights (R) — Arab Druze residents of the Golan Heights looked set Sunday to continue their general strike until Israel releases four of their leaders from detention and rescinds the annexation of the area.

"We can continue with our campaign for years if we have to," declared a resident of this Druze village as the strike entered its second week following the arrest of the four on charges of incitement against the authorities on Feb. 12.

The Druze community of 13,000 seemed determined to resist government pressure to accept the annexation.

All shops, schools and local council offices were closed as the men of the village of 7,000 gathered in its square to plan their next move.

The Golan residents accused the Israeli government of applying economic pressure to force an end to the strike.

Ibrahim Mahane and some

1,500 other residents of the four Druze villages on the strategic plateau, taken from Syria in 1967, today received dismissal notices from their Israeli employers.

Mr. Mahane, who had worked for 12 years for Solel Boneh, Israel's largest building company, said he was sacked after a week's absence due to the strike.

"I have lost all my rights, including the right to severance pay, but that will not deter me from continuing the struggle," he told Reuters.

The villagers who have lost their jobs count on help from the Druze farmers who own apple plantations in the fertile valleys of this rugged mountain region.

But some farmers said the Israelis have threatened to cut off water supplies from springs in the vicinity of Majdel Shams.

The villagers have announced a civil disobedience campaign in support of their demands, refusing to pay taxes and rejecting Israeli medical and social aid.

## Polish leader to visit Moscow in early March

MOSCOW (A.P.) — Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski will visit the Soviet Union in early March, the Soviet news agency TASS announced Sunday.

It will be his first trip to Moscow since the declaration of martial law in Poland on Dec. 13.

No date for the visit as announced.

Gen. Jaruzelski is almost sure to meet with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev for a detailed discussion about how the Polish regime is faring in asserting its control.

The announcement of the visit came amid growing signs of unrest in Poland.

On Saturday, official Polish government officials said a coal

miner in the Polish region of Sillesia had died when a parcel bomb exploded in his hand. There have also been reports recently about the shooting of a Polish police officer and the explosion of mining explosives in a Wroclaw hotel last week.

A Polish government spokesman on Friday warned that military rule in Poland may be tightened further if Poland's underground opposition tries to challenge Gen. Jaruzelski's government.

The spokesman, Jerzy Urban, was quoted by the Polish news agency as saying leaflets being circulated in Poland have warned the government: "This winter is yours. But the spring will be ours."

## Kuwaitis appoint panel to follow up on POW visits

KUWAIT (A.P.) — Kuwait officially announced Sunday for the first time that it has received requests from both Iraq and Iran to act as a staging point for the exchange of family visits to prisoners of war held in the two countries.

"Kuwait agreed to be one of two countries which will act as a staging point for the exchange of visits, and the cabinet has appointed a committee to follow up this question," said Cabinet secretary-general Abdul Aziz Al Otaibi after a cabinet session.

He did not mention the name of the other country, but informed

sources said it was Turkey.

The committee will be headed by Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary Rashid Abdul Aziz Rashid and will comprise officials from all concerned departments," he added.

Mr. Otaibi said the cabinet assigned to the panel "the task of laying down the rules according to which the visits will be exchanged in a systematic manner."

More than 10,000 prisoners of war are known to be held by Iran and Iraq as a result of their 17-month-old war.

## Saleh arrives in Kuwait for Arab solidarity talks

KUWAIT (A.P.) — The president of North Yemen arrived Sunday on the second leg of an Arab tour aimed at elucidating his viewpoint on the proposed merger with South Yemen.

Col. Ali Abdullah Saleh, who held talks Saturday in Oman, was received at the airport by Kuwaiti Ruler Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah.

The Yemeni leader said his talks in Oman and other Arab countries were aimed at "assessing the latest developments and restoring Arab solidarity through a unified visualisation."

Oman has been accusing South Yemen of plotting with the Soviet Union against the stability of the Gulf region and of engaging in border provocations.

But claims that there is any revival of activities by communist supported rebels in the Dhofar province, under complete government control since December 1975, are dismissed as rubbish by Omani authorities.

A week-long military manoeuvre was concluded by Omani forces in Dhofar a few days ago, and reporters who visited the area earlier this month said everything was quiet.

Saleh said in an interview with

the Kuwait newspaper Al Watan that the proposed merger with one-time southern antagonists was proceeding "with rapid steps" and that a draft constitution for unity has been submitted to the leaders of both Yemens.

In another interview published here simultaneously, North Yemen's Premier Abdul Karim Eriani said any joint constitution eventually approved would have to "be in harmony with the spirit of Islamic law."

Mr. Eriani told the Kuwait newspaper Al-Siyassah his country will not be engaging in "unity trials" because representatives (in eventual executive and legislative bodies) will be elected by direct vote in precincts according to the number of population.

North Yemen's population is 8.5 million, while that of South Yemen is about 2 million.

North Yemen has close economic relations with neighbouring Gulf States and the West.

Announcements made Sunday said meanwhile that Saleh's tour is being expanded to include the United Arab Emirates, where he is due to arrive Monday, and Bahrain. The North Yemen leader has plans to visit Iraq and Jordan.



His Majesty King Hussein shakes hands with Qatari Foreign Minister Sheikh Subeim Ibn

Hamad Al Thani at Al Hummar Palace on Sunday.

## King, Qatari minister review ties

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received at Al Hummar Palace Sunday evening Qatari Foreign Minister Sheikh Subeim Ibn Hamad Al Thani. The King and the Qatari foreign minister made a general review of the Arab situation, developments in the area and ties between the two countries. The meeting was attended by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and the Qatari

ambassador in Amman.

The King Sunday sent a cable of good wishes to the Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani, on the anniversary of his assumption of constitutional powers. In his cable, the King wished the Emir success in the leadership of his country, and further progress and prosperity for the Qatari people.

## Arafat rules out global truce with Israel

BEIRUT (A.P.) — Palestine Liberation Organisation chairman Yasser Arafat said Sunday he could never accept a broadening of the truce in South Lebanon to include all attacks against Israel as long as it (Israel) occupied Arab lands.

In an emotional speech marking the 13th anniversary of the founding of the PLO's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), Mr. Arafat appeared to reject reported pressure by Western European nations and U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration to halt operations that might give Israel a pretext for attacking commando bases in Lebanon.

"Let the Western Europeans and Reagan hear me while they talk about a breach of the cease-

fire in the Tyasir battle which lasted 24 hours," Mr. Arafat said referring to a Jan. 28 operation by a group of commandos into the West Bank. Three commandos were seized by Israeli forces who said they were planting land mines.

"I cannot declare a ceasefire so long as there is an occupied Palestinian land and there is no Palestinian leadership which will agree to a ceasefire so long as there is an occupied Palestinian land," said Mr. Arafat, drawing cheers from the crowd of about 500 supporters packed into an auditorium at the Arab University in West Beirut.

A military showdown in South Lebanon negotiated by U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib and then-U.N. Secretary General

Kurt Waldheim halted 15 days of fighting last July which included an Israeli air raid on the Palestinian neighbourhood, where Mr. Arafat delivered his speech Sunday, that claimed an estimated 300 lives.

Mr. Arafat said that Israel had massed four to five divisions on Lebanon's southern border during the recent Middle East tour by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

DFLP leader Nayef Hawatmeh said the commando movement would struggle until the right to Palestinian self-determination was recognised and a democratic solution achieved.

"The resistance movement will not stop its struggle except with the liquidation of the Zionist institution," he told the rally.

## U.S. envoy's talks in Cairo 'fruitful'

CAIRO (R) — The new U.S. special envoy to the Israeli-Egyptian talks on Palestinian "autonomy" said after a meeting Sunday with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali that they were in agreement on the next steps in the autonomy process.

Richard Fairbanks was appointed as the special American representative at the talks after U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig visited Cairo and Tel Aviv twice last month in a bid to put new life into the stalled negotiations.

Mr. Fairbanks' trip here precedes a new round of the drawn-out talks on autonomy for the Palestinians living under Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip at expert level on March 1.

The 41-year-old Washington lawyer said Mr. Ali for more than an hour after arriving here from Israel where he had discussed the autonomy issue with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

He said that his discussions with Mr. Ali were very fruitful. "We are in agreement as to the next steps in the autonomy process," he told reporters, without going into details.

On Monday evening Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir is due in Cairo on a three-day visit

to discuss preparations for Israel's final withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula in April.

An Israeli embassy spokesman said Mr. Shamir would be seeing the Egyptian foreign minister and other senior officials, but no meeting was scheduled with Mr. Fairbanks.

"The autonomy question will probably be discussed but the emphasis of talks will be on bilateral relations," the spokesman stated.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak is set to make his first trip to Israel next month but an exact date has still to be fixed.

Egyptian Prime Minister Fuad Mohieddin Saturday emphasised in a policy statement to the People's Assembly (parliament) his country's commitment to go on with its present Middle East policy after Israel hands back the final portion of Sinai on April 26.

The statement followed a report by the Washington Post newspaper quoting Mr. Haig as expressing fears at recent private meetings with his senior staff that Egypt would break off the peace process once Israel returned the last part of Sinai, seized in the 1967 Middle East war.

The autonomy talks are an integral part of the peace process under the 1979 treaty between

Israel and Egypt.

But negotiations have floundered because of differing interpretations about the form autonomy should take.

The Palestinians, who are demanding an independent state, have refused to take part in the talks, arguing that autonomy would amount to the perpetuation of Israeli control.

Egypt had asked the U.S. to appoint a special representative in order to help give a boost to the autonomy negotiations. The U.S. has not had a full-time negotiator on the autonomy issue since Sol Linowitz grappled with the problem during the Carter presidency.

Taher Shash, Egypt's ambassador to the talks, Sunday welcomed the appointment of Mr. Fairbanks. "The arrival of Mr. Fairbanks here will be very useful and we are looking forward to working together," he said.

Mr. Fairbanks, a White House aide during the Nixon administration, accompanied Mr. Haig on his recent trip through the region. He said he was still learning about the talks and would be making few statements to the press "because it is our view that to discuss those things publicly would not be productive to moving the (autonomy) process forward."

## Egypt, Chad restore relations

CAIRO (A.P.) — Egypt on Sunday announced it is resuming diplomatic relations with the central African state of Chad after more than a year long rupture caused by the Libyan military intervention there. The announcement was made by Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali in a statement to the Middle East News Agency (MENA). The agency report said Mr. Ali also received a message from the visiting Chadian minister of state for President Hosni Mubarak. It said the message concerned a commitment by President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad to announce a general amnesty allowing all Chadian political factions to return to Chad. This move would affect Mr. Hissene Habre and his guerrillas who were armed by Egypt in their warfare against the Goukouni regime while the Libyans were in Chad.

## French foreign minister's talks in Iraq expected to focus on rebuilding reactor

## Cheysson insists Golan annexation creates no threats

BEIRUT (Agencies) — French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson arrived in the Iraqi capital, Baghdad, on Sunday for a two-day official visit to discuss current Arab and world issues and cooperation to the Iraqi News Agency (INA).

Mr. Cheysson, who had earlier ended a two-day visit to the United Arab Emirates of Abu Dhabi, where he announced France was ready to supply the Gulf state with a nuclear reactor, is expected to discuss the technical aspects for the reconstruction of Iraq's French-built nuclear reactor which was destroyed in an Israeli raid last June.

In an interview with the UAE news agency on Friday, Mr. Cheysson was quoted as saying that France was "prepared for cooperation in the field of nuclear technology with all Third World countries, including Iraq, within the framework of assurances that this will not be converted to military use."

France has already expressed its willingness to help Iraq reconstruct the nuclear power station but with the stipulation that it not be supplied with convertible-type uranium as had been before the Israeli raid.

Israel claimed Iraq intended to produce uranium for military purposes, Iraq denied the allegation. Mr. Cheysson was expected to hold talks with his Iraqi counterpart, Sa'adoun Hammadi, later Sunday, the agency said.

On Saturday, Mr. Cheysson denounced Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, but said the act did not create a military threat.

He was answering questions at a news conference, held after his talks with UAE President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan and other UAE leaders.

The annexation last December angered the Arab World, but their move to secure United Nations Security Council sanctions against Israel were thwarted by opposition by Western powers, including France.

Asked why France voted against sanctions, Mr. Cheysson said no sanctions were imposed when Soviet troops entered Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan.

"Although we consider the annexation law as null and void, it did not create a military threat. Israeli troops were there (on the heights) even before the Israeli Knesset approved the law," Mr. Cheysson said.

Sanctions were not necessary, he said, adding: "If we want to solve the problem we should be friends of all parties concerned."

Mr. Cheysson was told by Sheikh Zayed that "European countries, particularly France, should differentiate in their policies and positions between the aggressor and the victim," the UAE news agency said.

Mr. Cheysson re-stated France's Middle East policy at the news conference, saying that a settlement should be found through negotiations with all the disputing parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Asked whether there was anyone other than the PLO as the representatives of the Palestinians, Mr. Cheysson replied: "I don't know of any other representative."

## Saudis prohibit travel to Iran

JEDDAH (R) — Saudi Arabians have been banned from travelling to Iran, Saudi Arabia's Interior Minister Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz was quoted as saying on Sunday.

"They (Saudis) gain nothing by going to Iran, where they might be maltreated in one way or another," Prince Nayef said in an interview published in the Arabic daily Al Sharq Al Awsat.

Relations between the kingdom and fundamentalist Iran have cooled, especially after Saudi Arabia accused Iranian pilgrims of causing disturbances during last year's pilgrimage to Mecca, Islam's holiest shrine.

Prince Nayef said Saudi Arabia harboured no bad intentions towards Iran and wished to have good relations, but he said the Iranian authorities were disturbing the security of the Gulf.

"We are prepared to cooperate with them if they give up their subversive activities," he told the daily. "But if they keep up with their activities we shall not stand hand-tied."

Prince Nayef said the interior ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) would discuss the Iranian threat at a meeting in Riyadh on Tuesday. "The Iranian threat has become a reality," he said.

## U.S. media stroked Sadat to death, Heikal says

LONDON (R) — Egyptian journalist Mohammed Heikal, a former editor of the authoritative Al-Ahram, said in an interview published Sunday the American press bore a large measure of responsibility for President Anwar Sadat's assassination.

He told the Sunday Times: "I accuse the American press and T.V.—Walter Cronkite, Barbara Walters and the editors of Time and Newsweek—of a large measure of responsibility for Sadat's death."

"They flattered him, they stroked his ego, they and their government used him to get the concessions they wanted."

Mr. Heikal, widely regarded as the Muslim World's foremost journalist, said Mr. Sadat's killers were now national heroes.

"The basic trouble with Sadat was that he underestimated the intellect of the Egyptian people. He was condescending towards them. He didn't talk to the Egyptian people—he talked through them, to the Americans."

Mr. Heikal, who was jailed under Mr. Sadat, praised President Hosni Mubarak. Mr. Sadat's successor. "He is a genuinely humble man. He has no ego like Sadat, nothing for the Americans to stroke."

Turning to the subject of Israel, Mr. Heikal said he saw a new generation of militant Sephardic Jews emerging who would take power in Israel and use the atomic bomb.

**artek**

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## Fighting in Tripoli resumes; 24 killed

BEIRUT (A.P.) — Heavy street fighting was resumed in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli on Sunday for the third consecutive day after an early morning ceasefire broke down. Police sources said an estimated 24 people have been killed and more than 40 wounded.

Beirut state radio said the situation in Tripoli, the country's second largest city, 80 kilometres north of Beirut, deteriorated in the afternoon despite attempts by a security committee to disarm the combatants. It said several types

of weapons were used in the fighting and members of the security committee who attempted to enter Tripoli came under fire.

The fighting pitted units of the Syrian peacekeeping forces in Lebanon and the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Front against two leftist militias known as the Oct. 24 Organisation and the Sunni Muslim Popular Resistance Front.

It was not clear what triggered the fierce battles which began Friday, but sporadic clashes between diverse rival private armies fighting for dominance in Lebanon

has claimed hundreds of lives in the last year.

Police sources on Saturday said the combatants were using heavy artillery and rocket launchers in addition to machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades in the fighting which spread to all parts of the coastal city.

It was not clear how Syrian peacekeeping forces became involved in the showdown but Lebanese state television on Saturday said Syrian positions had come under fire from militia positions, forcing a retaliation.



# NATIONAL

## Hotel Training College achieves 'gratifying' results

By Dina Matar

Special to the Jordan Times

THE HOTEL TRAINING college in Amman is bent on turning out skilled hotel manpower, in spite of scepticism in hotel circles in Jordan.

Sceptics contend that the college's adjoining hotel, being used for on-the-job training purposes,

has not been offering good services to the customers. But, Mr. Adnan Habbou, chief International Labour Organisation (ILO) adviser, now in charge of the Amman training hotel, maintained that the hotel is a "training one after all, and our trainees are liable to do some mistakes." Even in first-class hotels all over the world, "minor over-sights on part of the hotel emp-

loyees are bound to occur," he added.

"We do not say that our trainees are super, but we have to give them at least a chance to discover their abilities," he told the Jordan Times.

Amman Hotel, formally opened last summer, offers a wide-ranging variety of facilities for its customers, who range from the casual businessman to executive managers, and from expatriates residing in various parts of Jordan to small tourist groups from abroad.

Besides its 100 rooms, coffee shop, lounge, terrace, tennis court, telex services and floor function room, visitors to the hotel have been singing out loud praise of the hotel's gourmet buffet served daily and supervised by the hotel's Lebanese chef.

In a bid to further facilitate the front office operations at the hotel, the management plans to introduce computerised services aimed early next month to help in training the students and minimising duplication of efforts.

Mr. Habbou predicts that important chain-hotels and privately-owned ones in the country will soon be introducing computerised service systems. He explained that the computer will cover all services in the hotel. It will handle all front office operations, such as guest information, room status, advanced reservations, cashier transactions and all other activities

related to the front office.

Hotel Training College director Nazih Dabbas told the Jordan Times that although some people anticipated turning the college into a regional one, "it is too early to shoulder such a responsibility."

He said that hotel training, a newly-introduced programme in Jordan, still has a lot to go through before turning the college into a regional one catering for students from the neighbouring Arab countries. The college envisages however, an expansion in its classrooms, "since we are at present short of classes to carry out theoretical instruction," he added.

A major headache for both the trainees and the college administrators has been what Mr. Habbou termed "piracy." Some hoteliers and hotel operators in the country have been trying to attract the college's instructors by offering them more pay and better working conditions, he said.

The college has suffered from this action, and some of its most qualified instructors have already left to join big hotels in Jordan. "The problem lies with low-scale salaries we have at the college, since it is a government institution," Mr. Dabbas said.

Now the college administrators are trying to raise the pay-scale so it would be "more alluring to our trained and qualified instructors, who are difficult to find anyway,"

Mr. Dabbas said. He added that the college cannot do anything about "pirating" measures undertaken by other hoteliers in the country, since it is a free trade, "but, the Jordanian government will presently approve a draft law where the Hotel Training College will be able to offer more money to its instructors," he said.

The college has already acquired a "reputation" in other Arab countries. During a meeting of Arab ministers of tourism in Tunisia two months ago, Mr. Dabbas, who was a member of Jordan's delegation, was approached by a representative from an Arab fund to organise short-term courses for 60 Arab nationals at the college. "This is a very promising step," Mr. Dabbas said.

Another major development envisaged by the college administrators is the transformation of foreign know-how into local know-how. Mr. Habbou said that, in the long run, international experts will be phased out and responsibility will be transferred to Arab nationals, if not Jordanian ones.

This procedure will hopefully be implemented through 1983, he predicted.

The Hotel Training College, established to help meet Jordan's need for local manpower and minimise the hiring of foreign man-

power in the country's hotels, will graduate its first batch of qualified hotel workers in 1983.

Mr. Habbou said that reports on the college have been "gratifying." "Most reports sent by the ILO that Amman's college is one of the most up-to-date institutions in the country."

The ILO training centre in Turin, Italy, has already started sending fellows to the Amman training college to get acquainted with its operating system, Mr. Habbou said.

For the trainees, training at the college and on-the-job practice at the adjoining hotel have also been "gratifying." With promising careers awaiting them in the near future,

the trainees seem not to have anything to worry about. Seventeen-year-old Ibrahim Abdul Rahman, in his second year of training, feels certain about his future. He said: "I would like to continue on with my studies at a foreign hotel training college."

He said that the programmes offered at the Amman college and the training at the hotel have been very useful. "But, some problems arise now and then, due to the fact that our instructors do not have time to listen to our individual problems or to rectify our mistakes," he told the Jordan Times.

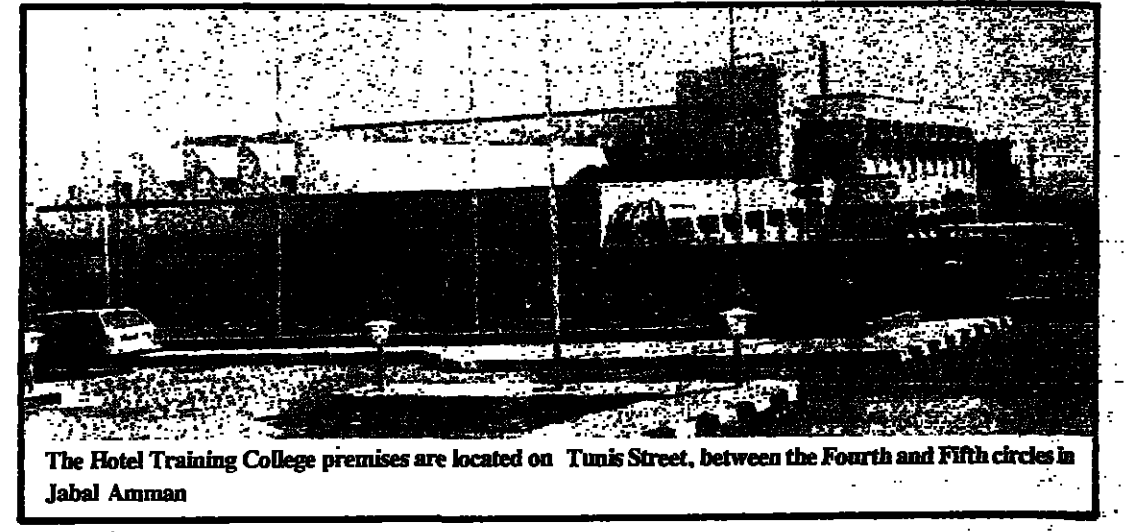
He said that during on-the-job training at the hotel, errors can occur, "but that does not mean

that our instructors should shout at us and reprimand us."

The college administrators are well aware of these problems. Due to a shortage in instructors, some have been overloaded. Mr. Dabbas said however, that in an effort to overcome the gap between the trainees and the instructors, a social worker will be recruited soon to discuss the trainees' problems. Coming from different backgrounds and facing a new life where a smile and a good temper are the most important assets, the students are bound to face difficulties. As Ibrahim predicts, "when the social worker comes, things will work out for the better."



Loud praise has been given to the gourmet buffet served daily at the college's training hotel



The Hotel Training College premises are located on Tunis Street, between the Fourth and Fifth circles in Jabal Amman

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## Exhibition of U.S. artists' work opens

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor opened at the American Centre on Sunday afternoon an exhibition of the work of contemporary American artists.

The exhibition contains 42 paintings, in both abstract and realistic styles.

Culture and Youth Minister Ma'an Abu Nowar, Mrs. Mudar Badran, U.S. Ambassador in Amman Richard Viets, members of the diplomatic corps and many art lovers attended the opening of the exhibition.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### UNESCO official visits university

AMMAN (Petra) — The visiting director of scholarships at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) visited the University of Jordan on Sunday and met with Acting President Mahmoud Al Samra. They discussed cooperation between UNESCO and the university, and ways to strengthen this cooperation. Dr. Samra briefed the guest on the university's establishment, development, future projects and educational philosophy.

### 4 new Islamic courts proposed

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Chief Justice's Bureau will request the Jordanian government to approve the setting up of four new Islamic courts in Deir Alla, North Mazar, Muwaqqar and Na'our. Al Ra'i newspaper reported Sunday. The paper quoted Islamic Courts Director and Acting Chief Justice Mohammad Al Muhellab as saying that the establishment of these courts will aim at equalising residents of the areas in question to have cases adjudicated near their homes.

### Butros off to U.N. fund planning meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Director Albert Butros left for Tunis Sunday to take part in a meeting of a ministerial committee formed to establish a U.N. fund for science and technology. During the four-day meeting, the committee will discuss subjects connected with the fund's establishment and projected activities especially in assisting developing nations. Seven developing nations have requested the United Nations to establish such a fund, to help them draw up and implement their development projects.

### Pilgrims' village nears completion

RAMTHA (Petra) — Ramtha Municipality is implementing the final stage of a project to expand a pilgrims' village in Ramtha. The project, which entails the construction of 20 housing units, a water tower and a clinic at a cost of JD 80,000, will be completed in the coming two months.

### Team to interior ministers' meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — A five-member Jordanian delegation led by Interior Minister Saleem Al-Rawashneh left for Riyadh, Saudi Arabia on Sunday to take part in an Arab interior ministers' meeting due to start on Monday. The three-day extraordinary meeting has been called by Saudi Arabia to discuss a number of issues, mainly proposals to amend bylaws of the Arab Interior Ministers' Council, Mr. Al-Rawashneh said.

### Seminar discusses project studies

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-week seminar on project feasibility studies opened at the Institute of Public Administration on Saturday. Seventeen people representing industrial, financial and developmental institutions, taking part in the seminar, will be oriented on ways of planning, organising and employing scientific criteria in assessing the financial, economic and social returns of projects.

### Lending increases in 1981

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian commercial banks granted a total of JD 721.317 million in credit facilities during the past year, an increase of JD 157.461 million over those granted in 1980.

### Team set for ALO conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will participate in the 10th session of the Arab Labour Office, scheduled to be held in Baghdad next March. Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani will head the Jordanian delegation to the 10-day conference, which will discuss the resolutions and recommendations of the board of directors of the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO), financial questions, the ALO budget, wage policies in the Arab countries, the social consequences of the emigration and transfer of Arab manpower, the goals and standards of vocational training in the Arab World and labour social services.

### 3 elections set for April

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani has decided that Ma'raq, Hartha and Al Muqablein municipal elections will take place in April, Al Ra'i newspaper reported Sunday.

### Absence of S. African ties affirmed

AMMAN (Petra) — In memoranda sent to the Labour Ministry, the ministries of foreign affairs and industry and trade have affirmed that there are no trade, economic, political or cultural relations between Jordan and South Africa. The certifications were made in accordance with a declaration of the international labour conference held in June 1981, denouncing South Africa's policy of apartheid.

### Vocational institute board invests

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors of the vocational training institute has agreed to invest the funds of the employees' saving fund in development bonds and shares from several companies. The board has also agreed to participate in a seminar on vocational training, scheduled to be held at the end of March in the Wales, Britain.

### Computer teachers course starts today

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education will open here on Monday a training course for teachers of computer sciences at commercial schools in Jordan. The course, expected to last several days, is designed to orient teachers on new skills in teaching the use of computers, and to raise their standards and efficiency. The participants will be lectured on data input and analysis methods for greater efficiency.



Participants in a Salt rally Sunday in support of the Yarmouk Force (Photo by Youssef Al 'Allan)

## Unprecedented JD 15 million loan-bond package agreement to be signed on Wednesday

By Rami G. Khouri and Steve Ross

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A trend-setting JD 15 million local financing package for the sixth kiln expansion project of the Jordan Cement Factories Company Ltd. will be signed here on Wednesday.

The package, which is the first of its kind in Jordan, includes a JD 9 million syndicated loan and a JD 6 million bond issue. Both are government guaranteed.

The Arab Bank is lead manager for the entire package. Managers for the loan are the Housing Bank, Chase Manhattan and the Arab-Jordan Investment Bank, with all the other banks in Jordan participating in providing the funds, according to Arab Bank Assistant General Manager Munzer Fahoum.

The bond issue is underwritten by the Jordan Securities Corporation, the Arab Bank, the Arab-Jordan Investment Bank and the Industrial Development Bank. Each of the four banks has an equal share in the issue, Mr. Fahoum said. He pointed out that this is the first such underwriting arrangement in Jordan. Banks were not allowed to underwrite bond issues until a recent Central Bank decision, he said.

The seven-year syndicated loan carries an effective interest rate of 11 per cent a year and a two-year grace period, while the tax-exempt bonds are at nine per cent annual interest. The Central Bank of Jordan has agreed to rediscount up to 50 per cent of the unpaid portion of each bank's participation in the syndicated loan. This is a facility it first offered banks late last year in a syndicated loan for Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline. The bond issue is also rediscountable, Mr. Fahoum said.

The total cost of the sixth kiln expansion project at the Fuhais Portland cement plant is JD 41 million. The balance is being raised from the cement company's cash flow and from foreign soft loans. The project is being carried out by the Mitsubishi Corporation of Japan.

## Computerised grading begins at U. of J. soon

AMMAN (J.T.) — The measurement centre of the Faculty of Education at the University of Jordan will very soon begin using a computer which the faculty acquired in 1981, Al Ra'i newspaper reported Sunday.

The computer will be used to grade standardised student examinations such as intelligence questionnaires and other tests.

Al Ra'i quoted Measurement Centre Director Abdullah Zaid Al Kailani as saying that a group of employees is being trained to use the computer. Special cards will be designed for the tests and for research that will be carried out at the centre, he was quoted as saying.

He added that the centre has been supplied with ready-made programmes on methods of statistical analysis and questionnaire organisation, according to the paper.

## Agricultural research panel ends meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The programme committee of the Centre for International Services for Strengthening National Agricultural Research (ISNAR) concluded its annual meeting at the University of Jordan Faculty of Science on Sunday.

During the three-day meeting, the participants reviewed and discussed topics related to the centre's strategy, its annual work programme and the centre's annual budget.

The committee drew up a programme for the aid which ISNAR will give to developing countries. It also specified the areas in which the centre can help developing countries.

The committee, which is headed by University of Jordan Dean of Science Subhi Al Qasem, includes six select members from Canada, the United States, Kenya, the Philippines and the Netherlands, in addition to a representative of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

## Foreigners' remittances abroad surge

AMMAN (J.T.) — Remittances abroad by non-Jordanian Arab and foreign workers in Jordan increased by some JD 22 million in 1981 compared to 1980, according to officials at the Central Bank of Jordan.

The officials estimated the transfers by these workers at JD 48 million in 1981, compared to JD 26 million in 1980.

According to the Ministry of Labour there were 79,556 non-Jordanian workers employed in the country during 1980. This increased to 93,705 in 1981.



## N. Yemeni president due Wednesday

AMMAN (J.T.) — North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh will arrive here on Wednesday on an official visit to Jordan as part of an Arab tour, according to a North Yemeni embassy official.

President Saleh will hold talks with His Majesty King Hussein on ways of establishing Arab solidarity and strengthening Arab joint action.

The official added that President Saleh will be accompanied by a delegation comprising Foreign Minister Ali Lutfi Al Thawri, Development Minister Fu'ad Qa'id Mohammad, Deputy Chief of Staff Ali Salah and the president's Adviser on Military Affairs Ali Shihab. The Yemeni ambassador in Amman will also join the talks.

## Madaba meeting discusses old rural industries

MADABA (J.T.) — A meeting held at Madaba Social Development Directorate on Saturday discussed the revival of ancient rural industries. Al Ra'i newspaper reported Sunday.

The participants in the meeting, who included Folk Heritage Section Director Laila Abu Jubara and Madaba District Development Director Adel Hijazeen, discussed folk industries and ways to develop them. They also agreed to organise training courses for people who work in these industries in the southern region.

They discussed the opening of a training centre for tradesmen working in the industries of traditional dressmaking and straw crafts, at the Dhiban social development centre.

The meeting was attended by tradesmen working in the rug, embroidery, straw and traditional dress industries.

## Anti-T.B. society boosts aid to families

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian society for combating tuberculosis says it is stepping up its aid to people suffering from the disease.

A society spokesman said Sunday that some 193 families in Amman Governorate will from now on receive monthly assistance of JD 15 each, in addition to food supplies. The society intends to increase this aid in the future, the spokesman said.

The society has paid JD 500 to each of its branches in Irbid, Ma'an, Tafilah and Karak, in addition to unspecified quantities of food supplies to help them carry out their humanitarian task.

## Balqa Governorate citizens contribute

## Salt rally hails Yarmouk Force

SALT (Petra) — Balqa Governorate Sunday voiced its total support for His Majesty King Hussein's initiative to form a volunteer force to fight alongside Iraq in the Gulf War.

Speakers at a public rally held in Salt declared their backing for King Hussein's policies, and called on the Arab Nation to follow Jordan's example by extending assistance to the Iraqi people in their endeavours to regain usurped Arab territory. The speakers deplored the positions of certain Arab regimes which they said have "chosen to support the Iranian enemy," and called on Arabs to "mobilise all their potentials, join ranks and confront the common enemy."

Among the main speakers at the rally was Balqa Governor Mohammad Al Khatib, who said that Jordan's national strategy has been founded on the conviction that "our country is part of the whole Arab Nation, and therefore should take part in joint Arab action in defence of the Arab Nation's rights."

Mr. Khatib also paid tribute to Iraq, which he said had offered sacrifices in the battles of Palestine.

Other speakers included Mr. Marwan Al Humud, a National Consultative Council member, who described King Hussein's call to aid Iraq as an expression of the Arab Nation's will, and Salt Mayor Abdul Razzaq Nsour, who outlined Iran's repeated acts of aggression on Iraq and its ambitious designs on Arab lands.

Also speaking at the rally were: Mr. Jamal Abu Baqar, who represented Balqa Governorate's vil-

lages: Mr. Adnan Al Bakhit, who spoke on behalf of Salt's clubs; Mrs. Sulafa Al Hadidi, for Salt women's organisations; Mr. Abdul Ilah Al 'Udwan, mayor of South Shuneh, who spoke on behalf of the Jordan Valley region; Mr. Jadallah Subuh, who represented Baq'a refugee camp; Mr. Sa'id Al Kayed from the Jordan Valley Farmers Association, and Mr. Zaki Makhumreh, who spoke for village councils in Balqa Governorate.

Citizens taking part in the rally contributed JD 72,000 to the Yarmouk Force, and a number of them placed their vehicles at the disposal of the force. Committees were also set up to organise contributions and enlistment in the Yarmouk Force.

In Shobak, another public rally was held Sunday to express support for King Hussein's initiative. Several committees were set up to organise the collection of contributions to the Yarmouk Force. Another public rally will be held at Wadi Musa on Thursday, Feb. 25, to express support for the King's stand.

Meanwhile, citizens and organisations Sunday made further contributions to the Yarmouk Force. Main contributions came from the Elba Group of companies, which is offering JD 10,000 in cash and JD 35,000 worth of building materials; the Arab International Hotels Company, which offered JD 10,000, and a group of Suweileh merchants, JD 1,800.

## Rydbeck, high-level UNRWA staff meet at Amman H.Q. today

AMMAN (J.T.) — A meeting to begin Monday at the Amman headquarters of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) will bring together the agency's chief executive, senior members of his Vienna staff and UNRWA directors in Arab countries hosting Palestinian refugees.

An UNRWA spokesman, announcing this today, said UNRWA Commissioner General Olof Rydbeck and the other officials would discuss UNRWA's services to refugees in the host countries, and review its financial condition.

Mr. Rydbeck is expected, after the two-day meeting, to have talks with Jordanian officials on the same subjects.

Meanwhile, an umbrella organisation representing associations of UNRWA teachers and workers on Sunday addressed an appeal to Mr. Rydbeck to work to improve UNRWA's services, and to restore these services to their previous high standard, until a just solution is reached to the Palestinian issue.

## Today's Weather

Medium and high clouds will appear, with a slight rise in temperature and light variable winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

|               | Overnight low | Daytime high |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Amman         | 1             | 14           |
| Aqaba         | 10            | 22           |
| Deserts       | 1             | 14           |
| Jordan Valley | 10            | 20           |

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 12, Aqaba 21. Humidity readings: Amman 51 per cent, Aqaba 41 per cent.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibition

\* Multimedia exhibition of modern American artists at the American Centre, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

### Celebration

\* Celebration of the 64th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet armed forces at the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, at 6:30 p.m. Film to be screened at the end.

## British Council donates books to ministry



AMMAN (Petra) — British Council Representative in Amman David Bell Saturday presented Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti with a collection of books on the care of

handicapped people. The minister voiced her gratitude for the books which, she said, will be added to the ministry's library to serve as reference sources for social work research.

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## DE FACTONOMICS

# A Jordanian institute for strategic studies

By T.A. Jaber

The development process involves, by definition, institution-building. We have seen in Jordan that development activities resulted in expansion in various economic sectors and changes in socio-cultural patterns. With this process, many new institutions have been created while the responsibilities of existing ones were expanded and diversified.

Our academic environment has also witnessed rapid change, particularly with the establishment and growth of universities, the Hussein Medical City, the Royal Scientific Society, consulting agencies and the increased employment of professionals in banking and

other institutions.

At this stage of our development, we need not only to study and assess our past and present performance and present steps and find out solutions for our current challenges. We should also think ahead, and plan far to the future.

The Five-Year Development Plan is a good exercise for such studies. It does not only analyse the trends, but also attempts to find proper answers to the rising problems through the establishment of new projects and the implementation of certain measures and policies.

However, we need to think beyond the five-year period,

particularly in dealing with major issues such as population and manpower, the education system, research and development, water resources, energy, regional economic considerations, income distribution and many others.

I am proposing here the creation of a Jordanian Institute for Strategic Studies (JISS) which will be charged, in cooperation with other agencies concerned, with studying specific topics and prepare feasibility studies for the decision-makers. These topics should be of relevance to the country as a whole and the approach should emphasise their future implications.

Let us take one of these topics as an example, for instance, energy.

Our annual requirements of energy are increasing. The energy import bill may reach one billion dollars by 1985. We depend almost entirely on imported energy in the form of crude oil. What would be the cost of energy imports fifteen to twenty years from now? Would our industries retain their competitiveness with the expected changes in the oil prices? Are there other sources of energy in Jordan and how urgent is their utilisation? Can we use solar energy much more efficiently and intensively?

These and other questions cannot be answered off hand nor by one enthusiastic researcher. They need to be quickly and adequately studied by a group of our experts. The JISS would be the right link that can tackle this and other topics.

The proposition to establish a JISS may be opposed not on substantive grounds but to avoid too much institutionalisation. However, the institute could be attached to one of the schools of the University of Jordan or Yarmouk University, or the Royal Scientific Society can take the initiative and develop the concept of the Institute.

Nor does it need an elaborate staff of all specialisations. It requires a small size secretariat body with contacts with the most prominent professionals in the country or even outside. For each problem area of focus, an ad hoc committee can be established which will be charged with that specific duty.

The JISS would be a financial burden on any institution. It should work on contractual basis and get paid for the service it delivers. It will make use of our experts and professionals who hardly meet except in seminars. It will induce them to think together and promote common standards on issues facing us.

## Reason to hope

THE RECENT establishment of the taxi dispatching office at Amman airport should be noted down and publicly proclaimed as one of the more notable achievements to date in the new five-year plan. It is, in itself, a small move. But its symbolism is large.

The Civil Aviation Department, coping as best it can with the overcrowded conditions at Amman airport, recognised that incoming passengers were routinely being overcharged for taxi rides into Amman. The new arrangement seems to have remedied the situation, with passengers now first paying the standard fare at the dispatcher's office before being driven into town in one of the waiting taxis. The symbolic aspect of this move that strikes us as being so important is the willingness of government agencies to step in and regulate a situation in which greed and exploitation have been allowed to run rampant. One has reason to hope, therefore, that if the Civil Aviation Department had remedied the airport taxi problem, other concerned government agencies will now tackle in a similarly resolute manner the other aspect of the great Amman taxi ripoff. This is the habit of some of the private taxi companies drivers at the big-five-star hotels in Amman overcharging their unknowing foreign customers. We know of many cases where a passenger taking a taxi from a hotel near the Third Circle to the Sports City has been asked to pay JD 5, for a ride that costs 700 fils in a metered taxi. The problem seems to be with the taxi drivers themselves, and not with the owners of the taxi offices. Installing meters on all taxis would seem to be the logical, simple answer.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

### A hateful propaganda campaign

AL RA'I: The campaigns, full of hatred and lies launched by Israel against Jordan are neither new nor strange. The Israeli media have always published poisonous campaigns against the Arabs and particularly against Jordan which will always remain committed to its pan-Arab duties.

The Jordanian newspapers, however will remain faithful to Jordan's message calling on all the Arabs to adhere to the unity of Arab action in order to be able to confront and deter the Israeli aggression and to restore the Arab Nation's usurped rights.

The Israeli propaganda machine has escalated its campaigns against Jordan because of a rumoured U.S. weapon sale. It has also showed its dissatisfaction with Jordan's support for Iraq and the good relations that exist between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation. But these poisonous campaigns will never influence Jordan's national and pan-Arab commitment and duty to secure the safety of its land and airspace. Jordan knows very well how to carry out this duty no matter how loud those people shout or threaten.

Jordan will continue and step up its support for Iraq stemming from its belief in the unity of pan-Arab commitment and unity of Arab action. The same principle also applies to the relations that exist between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation because these relations are based on Jordan's conviction of and adherence to the fact that the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Jordan will remain committed to its Arab role under all circumstances and will never deviate from its firm and clear stand.

### Who dictates to whom?

AL DUSTOUR: The least that can be said about U.S. policy in this part of the world—if such a policy exists—is that this policy continuously follows and changes according to the changes in Israeli stands.

It is strange and amazing to see a super power like the United States—a state with certain moral and political responsibilities towards world peace—adopt completely contradicting stands. The United States had approved a resolution on the partition of Palestine in 1947, then we saw this super power sponsor the Camp David agreements and the autonomy plan without rescinding its approval of the partition resolution. The U.S. stands and policies have been continuously changing as if Washington were the one dependent on Tel Aviv for financial, military any political support not the other way round.

Washington tried twice to assume its responsibilities towards this region. The first was when former U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers came up with a plan which agreed with U.N. Resolution 242, and the second took place during Carter's presidency and the emergence of the U.S.-Soviet declaration towards the end of 1977. Washington retracted its stand on both counts and declared its repentance in the face of the fury of Israeli aggressors. It accepted the prevaricating image of supporting Israel: aggression and expansion and, at the same time, calling for the establishment of human rights and the people's right to self-determination.

The hypocrisy and opportunism of U.S. policy have even reached the point to seek Zionist approval of the United States' policy of selling weapons. The recent statements made by U.S. officials on a U.S. arms sale to Jordan prove the United States' subservience to Zionist pressure.

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal at the German Society for Foreign Affairs in Bonn last January.

I welcome the opportunity in early 1982 to outline an Arab view of a matter of grave concern and urgency, not only to us, the people of the South West Asia region, but to the entire world, namely how to preserve political centrism at a time of global crises.

The resolution of the conflict in the Near and Middle East presupposes an ability of the peoples of the region to rely on themselves. Yet, on the one hand the indivisible vertical line of North/South detente from Spitzbergen and the Arctic Circle to the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea directly jeopardises the potential for conflict solving through self-reliance. On the other, in the indivisible horizontal line of North/South detente the lack of compatibility between rich and poor—evolution and revolution—has made the region more vulnerable to exploitation. Such exploitation is sadly perceived in the form of increased super power polarisation of the South broadly defined. The Israeli/Arab confrontation has increased militancy and is seen from the political centre as a major cause for the conflict of extremes in a vulnerable strategic region.

Where the United States sees the principle threat as that of the Soviet Union, Arabs believe that Israel is the major challenge to their independence and human dignity. The close association of the United States with Israel is continuous and its apparently unconditional political and military support further aggravates this feeling. The Soviet Union is publicly associated with opposing this joint U.S./Israeli axis and has strengthened its ties with countries in the region in this context.

Europe, in a sense, falls at the political centre of the spectrum. Yet, in Europe's dealings with the wealth of the region it could be said, in the words of President Woodrow Wilson that aspects of "that whole disgusting scramble" for the Near East continue unabated. The conclusion of a recent Euro/Arab Club of Rome study calls for economic complementarity between the EEC and the Arab East and, in the longer term, the highest importance to the preservation of their independence. In the concluding remarks of the report, I quote: "But if the stakes to be won in Euro/Arab co-operation are high so too are the hurdles to be overcome: rigidities as against adjustments in Western Europe; convergent and divergent trends in the European countries; divisions and rivalries within the Arab World; fragility of the political, and even social, systems in certain Arab countries."

As for my people, my great grandfather Sherif Hussein of Mecca who in the same Wilsonian period led the Great Arab Revolt, aimed at unifying the inhabitants of the region irrespective of their religious or ethnic identities. His was the first voice to seek the right to exercise self-determination in Palestine. Today, over sixty years later, His Majesty King Hussein is still pursuing the same objective. It is on this foundation that our legitimacy and centrism is based. For us the people and their aspirations are the vector of stability or radicalism and the sooner this is recognised the better for all countries of the region. My efforts here shall be to focus on the contribution of Arab political centrism in striving to realise an equitable and lasting peace in the region.

Firstly, the Arab Middle East today is still influenced by the consensus approach and it would be appropriate to turn to the aftermath of the recent Fez Arab summit held in Morocco.

Secondly, understanding the tense situation in the occupied territories requires particular emphasis on and clarification of the Israeli settlement policy, which we in Jordan consider to be a major obstacle to the attainment of peace in the Middle East.

And thirdly, I shall touch on Jordan's position and view of the peace

process as well as the so-called Self-Governing Authority which Israel and the United States are trying to impose on the people of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, not to mention the recent Golan crisis. And speaking of crises, we have actually been manipulated from one crisis to the next during the course of the past year.

1981 Witnessed the attack by Israel on the nuclear plant in Baghdad. A strike was the first test for the new U.S. administration and shook the Arab World. The conflict in the Lebanon with the trend towards balkanisation of that country and of the neighbouring region, followed by aftermath of the missile crisis between Syria and Israel, was a further test of Arab unity. The sale of the U.S. A.W.A.C.S. aircraft to Saudi Arabia proved to be yet another highly controversial issue and raised the question of how far could the extreme Zionist lobby influence regional developments. The continuing Israeli/Arabian war and its divisive effects in the region is yet another Middle Eastern and international perspective to be resolved. But what is possibly the most topical issue is the Saudi eight point peace plan. The unequivocal restatement of an official Arab readiness to search for "justice for peoples" and "security for states", to use the European formulation, was a clear indication of the possibilities offered by political centrism. The difficulties encountered by the plan indicated the sensitive problem of centrism placed in a growingly polarised situation.

The Begun government attempted to discredit Saudi Arabia with its threats to answer the peace plan's eight points with "eight new settlements in the West Bank". Israeli officials described the failure of the summit to produce a conclusive result as proof of the unworthiness of America's faith in Arab moves towards peace. The need for adopting elements of the plan in an Arab consensus approach justified a postponement of the Fez summit meeting, which regarded the plan as a major agenda item. The criticism of the plan, however, justifies patient continuation of the search for a substantive alternative to ad hoc crises.

We believe that King Hassan of Morocco acted wisely in bringing down the curtain and calling for an adjournment of the summit. The Arab leaders we hope will be able to reassess the entire situation in view of the steadily and crucial issues before us. It could also be said that political centrism, not only in the Arab World but also in Israel, will be given food for thought.

Arab summits have been unanimous in rejecting the Camp David accords and the Self-Governing Authority emanating from the accords. Most of the Arab countries are in agreement that the Camp David accords have come to a dead-end. The key to a genuine and durable peace in the Middle East, as we see it, is unquestionably Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, the respect to the right of the Palestinian Arabs to exercise self-determination, the return of Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, and the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian Arabs to opt for the choice of an independent state in the occupied West Bank.

If the world, and all those directly concerned, are genuinely interested in the achievement of peace and security in the region, then we must explore new avenues rather than continuing to uphold the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords that omit mention of the central issue of Palestinian self-determination.

I believe that it is essential that those states likely to derive considerable benefit from a durable association with the Middle East in the long-term, together with the whole international community, lead their good offices to

achieving this goal. The establishment of lasting peace and stability in the region, supported by economic prosperity, and inter-regional co-operation, will be of value to us all. The difficulties are truly formidable but the achievement of peace is surely worth such endeavours. Just peace is an indispensable requirement for the well-being and prosperity of all the inhabitants of the area. After a period of some sixty years of deprivation and subjection, justice and law combine in demanding the restoration of rights originally pledged to the Palestinian people in the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The last few months have demonstrated the seriousness of the situation as can be seen by Israel's, a non-signatory to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, air-raid against Iraq's nuclear reactor in July 1981; its brutal air-raids against civilian targets in Beirut and its recent illegal unilateral decision to extend Israeli law to the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. The situation in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip is deteriorating daily, particularly with Israel's introduction of the so-called civilian administration which is nothing but the continuation of the military occupation in civilian clothing.

Our Palestinian Arab brothers suffer daily under Israeli occupation. The application of international law and the implementation of numerous U.N. resolutions would end their suffering. In the words of His Majesty King Hussein: "...our demand for the dismantling of forces is not only the beginning of the application of the principle of complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories. We have repeatedly said that if Israel wants peace it must abandon the territory. Under no circumstances at all will Israel be able to do both". Total withdrawal for a total peace, or in other words, total peace for a total withdrawal.

In terms of people who matter, the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza are the home for over 1.2 million Arabs, while Israel's population at the beginning of 1979 stood at 2.7 million, of which 600,000 were Arabs. Thus, the demographic aspect, both with regard to Israel and the neighbouring Arab countries, will be the most important factor in a geopolitical context. The natural increase per thousand was estimated as being 15.1 for Jews and 34.9 for Arabs. This high birth rate in the Arab population makes it, on the whole, one of the young populations in the world, enabling the Arab minority in Israel to increase at almost twice the rate of the Jewish majority.

Yigal Yadin has ironically, yet correctly, argued that "If we go on forever controlling the whole of the West Bank we won't be able to remain a state that is both democratic and Jewish". It is the same demographic considerations which explain the concern Israel feels over the issue of the "right to return". Hypothetically, if all the Palestinians chose to exercise the "right to return" it could mean the eventual erosion of the Jewish state from within.

Outside the Jordan/Israel context, if Israel were to maintain a belligerent posture vis-a-vis the Arab World, it would mean some 3.7 million Israelis facing 70 million Arabs East of Suez. By the year 2000, with the absence of peace, prosperity, on the one hand, and diminishing oil resources on the other, 300 million Arabs could be a major source of instability in the world. For the moment the Arab argument is based on the assumption that, at least in demographic terms, time is on their side. The same consideration compels hardline Israeli planners, unfortunately, to increase its economic and military strength to make up for the increasing demographic inferiority.

At the same time, while Israel capitalises on a democratic image abroad, she practices discrimination policies and has maintained an attitude of active hostility towards the Palestinian Arabs under her control since 1948, as well as those of the occupied West Bank with the obvious aim of driving Arabs out of their homes.

The radical policy of forcing out Arab youths is further strengthened by the concurrent policy of establishing Jewish settlements in the occupied territories. Jordan has regarded these Israeli policies as not only illegal but also as acts of economic sabotage, cultural deprivation and psychological warfare.

It is clear that the definition of U.N. Resolution 242 has been subjected to distortion as a result of changes made by Israel in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The biblical terms "Judea" and "Samaria", used by Israel to describe these areas, leave open to interpretation the question of Jerusalem which is the spiritual core of the problem.

The nationalisation of the city itself, as well as a projected metropolitan region, constitutes a glaring Israeli omission of the rights of Arab Christians and Moslems alike in any peace.

**Moderation and political centrism in the occupied West Bank is further jeopardised by the daily Israeli provocations. The recent unrest in the occupied territories resulted in the demolishing of Arab houses and the expulsion of Arabs.**

hitherto envisaged. It is clear that no political settlement can be divorced from the political and legal future of the city of Jerusalem and the status of the holy places in general. The burning of the Aqsa Mosque in 1969, as well as the vandalism of other holy places of Christian and Moslem worship, is a reminder of the psychological depths of the continuing tragedy. By surrounding Arab Jerusalem with a ring of settlements, Israel has threatened the centuries old Arab character of the holy city which was designated a corpus separatum under the United Nations Trusteeship Council in 1947.

In 1922 Palestine was a class A mandate. The Zionists implemented their right to self-determination, as they saw it, by the use of force in 1948, but the establishment of the State of Israel did not constitute a right to regard Palestinian Arabs as a subject people to be gradually decolonised.

Though the Arab conflict with Israel is an ethnic one certain Israelis and Israeli extremists advocate the ethnic breakup. Israelis do not constitute a specific indigenous ethnic group but a conglomerate of alien groups brought together under the banner of Zionism. The phenomenon of religious and ethnic minorities is neither novel nor confined to the Arab East. Yet Zionist propaganda places increasing emphasis on minority differences.

The continuing Israeli settlement policy has resulted in legal, physical, economic and demographic changes in the occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem. These settlements, which are organised by the government and the Settlement Department of the World Zionist Organisation, have been adopted by the present Likud government as a national priority.

The recently declared World Zionist Organisation master plan aims at settling 150,000 Jewish settlers in the West Bank in the next four years with 600,000 to 700,000 Jews in Jerusalem by 1985, referring, at the end of the day, to Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as minorities among Jews. Jordan's position is clear in stressing the European twin principles, I referred to earlier, of justice for peoples and security for states. Free self-determination should be distinguished from limited autonomy. These principles gained open and clear support in the European Venice Declaration of 1980.

In August 1980 the Israeli cabinet approved plans for the construction of

a 100 kilometres canal which would siphon water from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea at a cost of US\$500 billion at current prices. Two atomic plants are planned along the canal utilising the Mediterranean waters for cooling purposes. This scheme has been criticised by the EEC countries and was unanimously condemned by the United Nations. Besides strong reservations over the nuclear plan of Israel, the proposed canal will furthermore have a negative effect on the agriculture and economy of the region as well as adverse effects on the environment. The water table in the area will be irreversibly harmed and will adversely affect large tracts of agricultural land on both banks of the Jordan.

We believe that in order to promote the moral force of centrism in our area the Palestinians must assume their right to freely determine their political status and aggregate of economic, social, cultural and political rights. With the menacing situation in Syria Lebanon, the unresolved Syrian missile crisis and Israel's recent flagrant violation of all laws with its annexation of the Golan Heights, a fifth Arab-Israeli war may become a reality with far-reaching consequences.

It is interesting to note here that amongst the growing number of Israeli voices critical of the present Israeli policy in the occupied Arab territories is that of Meron Benvenisti, the former deputy to Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem. He stated:

"The only real option that exists today is the option of dismantlement and reconciliation...based on the territorial separation of the two nations...to be preceded by free political expression, full academic freedom and immediate municipal elections."

As if regional politics are not confused enough, the recent U.S.-Israeli memorandum of understanding reaffirms U.S. traditional fears of a Soviet Gulf towards the "warm waters" of the Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The memorandum was aimed "against a threat from the Soviet or Soviet-controlled forces from outside the region". The Arab countries have stated on numerous occasions that the only threat they fear is that of Israeli aggression and expansionist policies.

Ironically, the memorandum of understanding, according to U.S. officials "will contribute to Israel's sense of confidence in its own security and this will serve as a stabilising influence and help reduce tensions in the region."

We all saw how the memorandum did indeed contribute to Israel's sense of confidence in its own security, when Prime Minister Begin surprised the world and the United States, who were all preoccupied with the Polish crisis, by announcing the annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

Syria is the signatory to a defence agreement with the Soviet Union. Moderation and political centrism in the occupied West Bank and Gaza is further jeopardised by the daily provocations of the Israeli government. The recent unrest in the occupied territories resulted in the demolishing of Arab houses in the predominantly Christian towns of Beit Jala and Beit Sahur, as well as the expulsion of Arabs. Bir Zeit University was closed and further land was confiscated to tighten existing settlements or to establish new ones.

Once again Israel demonstrated the bitter irony of hot-housing the radicalism it claims to fear. The deporation of the elected mayor of Hebron and Halhul is yet another indication of Israel's reckless policies that will only strengthen the forces of centrism at the expense of moderation.

The policies of Arab moderates on the Palestine issue as well as on oil should be primarily supported in a meaningful process which reflects genuine concern for the resolution of this issue. This would justify moderate policies and the increased influence of the political centre with the extreme left and right. For the U.S. to emphasise a grand design of a strategic consensus which downplays the main crux of the conflict is an unfulfilling recipe for further inter-Arab polarisation.

To the people in the region it appears that the U.S. decided to shelve the Middle East issue and devote her effort to facing the Soviet threat. The

Europeans appear aware of the fact that in resolving the Middle East crisis lies the key to regional stability. If this goal is attained then the principal threat to the security of the area and the Gulf will be removed and nothing will prevent the forces of moderation from co-operating closely, economically and politically, in the longer term, with their natural partners in the West. Since the future is conditioned by the present a better understanding of today will help improve the prospects of tomorrow.

The attitude of Western Europe and Japan on the one hand and the U.S. on the other is broadly conditioned by the need for an uninterrupted supply of oil from the area. Oil predominates the political, economic and military thinking of all major countries interested in the Middle East. Their interest in the oil producing countries is leading to a proportionate alienation in the non-oil producing countries, of which mine is one, and peoples of the Near and Middle East who favour self-reliance in defending the oil fields. Countries like Jordan, on the periphery of the oil producing areas, constitute the first line of defence of this all important hinterland.

The continued stability of this wall around the oil is crucial to the stability of the oil producing countries. Instability far one cannot but spill over either in the political or ideological sense, or in the dislocation which will take place as manpower and skills which they provide are likely to be affected and diminish. Here lies the contribution of Arab political centrism.

The dependence of oil producing countries on the non-oil producing peripheral states on the peninsula and Red Sea, and their independence on oil, is not fully recognised yet, even by the oil consuming countries. As the economies of the oil producing countries boom higher demand for skilled manpower will inevitably result. Much of it comes from the West Bank and Gaza. It is worth mentioning that Jordan has, in the last few years, trained half a million skilled workers who are the infrastructure of the Gulf region.

To us the unhealthy situation in the West Bank and Gaza is lending itself to the export of political extremism to areas which are vital to the community of states that depend on oil. The fundamentalist right has also been exported, among other factors, by Iran's revolution. It has been said that: "It is the resentment aroused by spiritual humiliation that gives rise to an irrational response to rational exploitation. The apparently unreasonable, and certainly profitable, resistance of many of the world's underdeveloped countries today to Western business enterprise makes sense only in this context."

The socio-political effects of this forced migration from the occupied territories are bound to have a negative and far-reaching impact on regional and also on regional development. In the long-run general radicalisation particularly affects the South and can only be the death-blow to centrism and traditional values and dignity of Arab society. It constitutes a permanent threat to peace and stability both for Israel and the entire Near and Middle East.

The efforts to promote peace in the Middle East have been pursued as tentatively as the state of belligerency has been maintained by the parties concerned. In recent years diplomatic efforts have generally been aimed at buying time rather than addressing the root causes in undermining the monumental task of laying down the foundations of a comprehensive peace. One thing is clear, no peace can be durable if it is not just.

What will happen in the Middle East during 1982 is open to several conjectures. Unless a peace process is urgently initiated on solid and mutually satisfactory grounds the future may leave little room for optimism or centrism. In the words of the Holy Koran: "Thus have we made of you a nation justly balanced that ye might be witnesses over the nations and the Apostles a witness over yourselves."

We believe effectively in the overriding significance of the centrist approach. May we live up to this expectation in preserving our identity.



# Saudi Arabia denies cut in oil output U.S. foreign industrial output rises

**BAHRAIN (R)** — Saudi Arabia said Sunday its oil output remained unchanged at the planned maximum level of 8.5 million barrels daily, the official Saudi Press Agency said.

The agency said the under-secretary at the oil ministry, Sheikh Abdulaziz Al Turki, made a statement denying press reports that the Saudis, the world's biggest exporters of oil, had cut back sharply to reduce the current glut in the market.

Oil industry sources said in New York on Friday the Saudis had let their production fall to between seven and 7.5 million barrels daily this month because of weakness in the oil market.

The Saudi statement today said: "Sheikh Abdulaziz Al Turki, the under-secretary of the ministry of oil and mineral resources, has confirmed that the kingdom's oil production continues at its planned maximum level of 8.5 million barrels per day."

"Sheikh Turki denied foreign

news agency reports that the kingdom had decided to reduce its production to between seven and 7.5 million bpd."

Western oil industry executives in London were saying last week that OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) might be unable to halt a slide in prices unless Saudi Arabia made a sizeable output cut to reduce the glut.

The New York sources said on Friday that, while not altering its official ceiling of 8.5 million barrels daily, Saudi Arabia had moved to defend prices by letting oil companies ship a little less than their quotas so that output gradually fell.

OPEC contract prices are aligned on a rate of \$34 a barrel for the benchmark Saudi Arabian

light crude.

But this has been quoted below \$29 on the non-contract spot market. Industry sources said that one OPEC country, Iran, desperate for sales, broke ranks and unilaterally cut two dollars from its contract prices this month.

Reports of this led Iraqi Oil Minister Tayeb Abdul Karim to call for crisis OPEC talks but it is not certain that a consensus will favour a meeting ahead of the next scheduled session in Quito, Ecuador, on May 20.

Recession and the growing use of other fuels have slashed OPEC output by a third from a peak of nearly 31 million barrels daily in 1979 and nine of the 13 members are running budget deficits.

Oil experts have been puzzled by the lack of a formal Saudi move to cut production and steady the market—the Saudis have themselves said they could meet their financial targets producing only about six million barrels daily.

Speculation in the trade press

has attributed a variety of possible motives to Riyadh, one theory being that it may actually be reconciled to a fall in oil prices.

Another is that it will act in due course but that it first wants to discipline OPEC price militants—such as "bawks" as Iran, Algeria and Libya led the 1979 scramble after higher prices when oil was in short supply but have been hit hardest by falling sales in the current glut.

**WASHINGTON (A.P.)** — Total foreign industrial production increased during November, despite the fact that Italy was the only major industrial power registering a gain, according to the U.S. Commerce Department.

It was the third straight month of increases.

The Commerce Department said its index of industrial production in seven major countries stood at 126.3 in November (1975

equals 100) or 2.4 per cent above the level of November 1980.

"The November increase in foreign industrial production was entirely attributable to preliminary estimates of 6.8 per cent growth in Italian industrial output," the Commerce Department said in a special report.

"The other six countries in the composite index either registered declines or no gains."

Preliminary data for December

indicate that industrial production in the United States fell for the fifth consecutive month. The 2.1 per cent drop in U.S. output was the largest monthly decline in over a year, bringing the United States' December index down to 121.6.

The Commerce Department said that preliminary data for November indicate that Italian industrial production rose by 6.8 per cent. It added: "The devaluation of the Italian lira has greatly improved Italian sales abroad stimulating export production in many Italian enterprises."

After rising strongly during September and October Japanese industrial production fell by 0.1 per cent in November, the department reported. This was largely due to declining demand for transportation equipment and mining output which balanced rises in the general machinery and precision instruments industries of Japan.

Canadian industrial output dropped by 0.5 per cent as four major industry groups recorded production declines in November. An exception to this trend was the transportation equipment industry, where demand for

Canadian-produced automobiles improved somewhat over the low levels recorded earlier in the year.

After posting the largest monthly gain in nearly two years during October, industrial production in the United Kingdom fell by 1.7 per cent in November. The Commerce Department said a general weakening of the economy was evident as seasonally adjusted retail sales declined by nearly 1 per cent and manufacturing output fell by 1.5 per cent.

The industrial production indices on France and West Germany remained unchanged from their October levels. In West Germany, foreign orders for German goods remained strong, growing by 4.0 per cent in November.

Offsetting this trend was a continuing weakness in the domestic market as domestic demand fell by 2 per cent.

French demand for consumer goods grew sharply in November while output continued to decline in the capital goods sector. French businessmen were still unsure of the new government's attitudes toward the business community, the department said.

## EEC may agree on crown devaluation

**COPENHAGEN (R)** — European Economic Community (EEC) finance ministers, meeting in Brussels Sunday, will probably agree to a Danish crown devaluation of around four per cent, government sources here said.

The ministers are to hold an unscheduled meeting following the failure of the EEC monetary committee to agree, during an eight hour meeting Saturday night, on a Belgian request for a devaluation of the Belgian franc by up to 12 per cent.

A crown devaluation of about four per cent, in tandem with the franc devaluation, would be necessary to protect the Danish currency from speculative pressure on foreign exchange markets, the government sources said. The crown is one of the weakest currencies after the Belgian franc inside the European Monetary System (EMS).

Danish central bank Governor Erik Hoffmeyer told Reuters a crown devaluation within the joint currency float was likely because of Denmark's high cost levels relative to other EMS countries and its large balance of payments deficit, which last year stood at 12.8 billion crowns (\$1.6 billion).

Should the crown be devalued, parliament's nine political parties would be summoned to negotiations tonight on follow-up measures which could include adjustments in Denmark's inflation-linked threshold payments system and a partial price freeze, government sources said.

Belgium is seeking the franc devaluation to reinforce an austerity programme announced Saturday by its ruling centre-right coalition to reduce the country's foreign debt, cut a budget deficit, revive the economy and combat unemployment.

## Egypt struggles to revive stock exchanges

By Jeremy Cliff  
Reuter

**CAIRO** — Egypt is attempting to revive the once-bustling Cairo and Alexandria stock exchanges, moribund since the state Socialism of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser discouraged investors in the 1960s.

But government officials and brokers say it is an uphill struggle which will take at least another three years to bear fruit.

"It will take a long time to win back the confidence of investors," says Mahmoud Fahmy, chairman of the Capital Market Authority (CMA), established to help rejuvenate the exchanges.

"But new legislation will now start to make the stock market a more attractive proposition and we hope to encourage more firms to list their shares for trading," he said in an interview.

Residents in the heart of Cairo recall the days when the dusty streets round the stock exchange used to echo to dealers' cries. In

Alexandria, a long history of trading led to the establishment of a commodity exchange in 1863.

But now only a few stocks change hands each day and cotton, the main commodity traded, is a state monopoly. Investors are few and many brokers have long since packed up business and headed for more profitable climes.

During the run-up to a mid-February conference in Cairo to discuss Egypt's economic future, several Egyptian economic experts called for a revival of the capital market as part of moves to encourage development of Egyptian industry.

Hamed Sayeh, a former minister of economy, said banks sho-

uld help reactivate the stagnant market.

Mr. Fahmy says the first results of the work of his authority were now beginning to appear. The authority was established in 1979 following the economic liberalisation in the 1970s by Nasser's successor, the late Anwar Sadat.

He said France had agreed to give Egypt 3.3 million francs (about \$550,000) to help reactivate the exchanges by providing better communications links, including closed circuit television, telex and modern telephones equipment.

A draft agreement had also been concluded with the French government to train about 100 people in different aspects of the stock exchange.

Two-thirds of the estimated 220,000 Egyptian pounds (around \$240,000) that the programme cost will be paid by France and one third by Egypt, Mr. Fahmy said.

He added that he was also trying to increase the number of people trained by the United States, which had so far helped train nine brokers and Egyptian financial officials over the past two years.

"We are trying to build up the number of trained personnel. Obviously many of those involved in the stock market before Nasser's nationalisations in 1961 are now either dead or have left the country, so we now have a lot of skills and expertise to re-learn," he said.

Mr. Fahmy said that in 1961, there were 12 Egyptian government bonds, 24 banks and 236 companies listed for trading on the Cairo stock exchange.

In June, 1981, there were eight government bonds, 28 mixed government-private companies, 25 commercial firms and eight joint stock investment companies listed, he added.

He said the exchange had approved another 11 joint stock companies last month as part of the CMA's efforts to boost the number of stocks and shares available for trading.

He estimated that at least 150 other companies should be listed under existing regulations for raising capital.

Mr. Fahmy said that several pieces of new legislation would help make investment in the stock market more attractive.

An amendment to the stock

exchange law last July allows foreign stocks to be listed and traded in foreign currency, he said. Foreign brokers can also do business in partnership with Egyptian brokers.

The July amendment would also help increase the number of listed shares by imposing penalties on companies failing to list their firms within one year of offering shares to the public, he added.

A new law which the CMA helped to prepare concerns joint stock and limited liability companies and comes into force in April. Another, changing company taxation legislation, was promulgated last September.

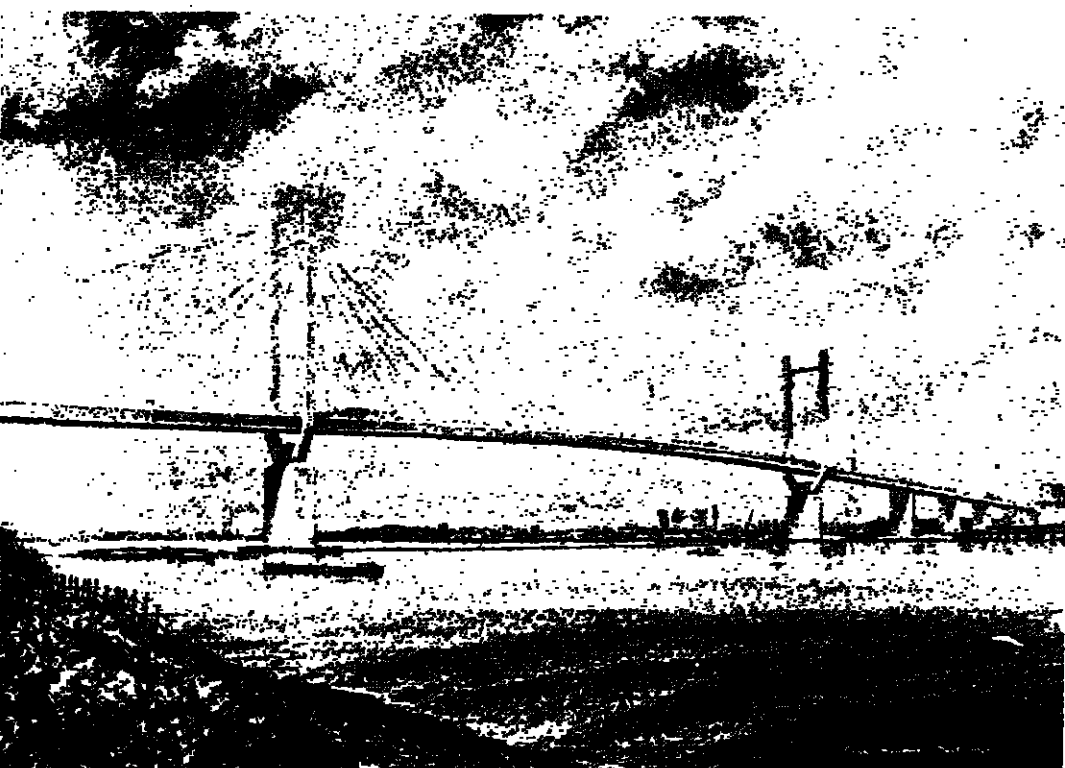
Mr. Fahmy said that the new legislation helped remove what he called the legal and administrative impediments to the growth of the stock exchange.

He said he expected this to lead to an increase in interest from the general public in buying stocks.

"We want to attract money out of the banks or from under people's mattresses to shares and stocks," Mr. Fahmy said.

"But it will take some time to convince people after years of a virtually static stock exchange that there is some profit in it for them."

## New bridge over the Thames



**LONDON (LPS)** — An artist's impression of the new £103 million bridge to cross the river Thames in east London designed to enable traffic to get to and from the new industrial development in Docklands — a large tract of land bordering the river being developed to attract industry, commerce and

housing. The 1200ft (365.7m) long bridge will be London's eighteenth and will form a direct link between the northern and southern outskirts of the city relieving pressure on the Blackwall Tunnel and giving easier access to the Channel ports.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### CHANNEL 3

5:30 ..... Koran  
5:50 ..... Laurel and Hardy  
6:05 ..... Children's Programme  
6:30 ..... Children's Programme  
7:10 ..... Local Programme on Qatar  
7:20 ..... News in Arabic  
8:30 ..... Arabic Series  
9:30 ..... Panorama  
10:15 ..... Arabic Series  
11:00 ..... News in Arabic

#### CHANNEL 6

6:00 ..... French Programme  
7:00 ..... News in French  
7:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
7:40 ..... Environmental Protection  
8:00 ..... News in Arabic  
8:30 ..... Comedy: Taxi  
9:10 ..... Hart to Hart  
10:00 ..... News in English  
10:15 ..... Brideshead Revisited  
11:00 ..... News in Arabic

### RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00 ..... Sign on  
7:01 ..... Morning Show  
7:30 ..... News Bulletin  
7:40 ..... Morning Show  
10:00 ..... News Headlines  
10:03 ..... Morning Show  
10:30 ..... 30 minute Theatre  
11:00 ..... Sign off  
12:00 ..... News Headlines  
12:03 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:03 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instruments  
14:18 ..... The Elton John Story  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:03 ..... Instruments  
16:30 ..... Old Favourites  
17:00 ..... French way of Life  
17:30 ..... Pop Session  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:03 ..... Sports Round-up  
18:30 ..... North by Sea  
19:00 ..... News Desk  
19:30 ..... Instruments  
20:30 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
22:00 ..... News Headlines

### BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1413 KHz

**GMT**  
04:00 Newdesk 04:30 The End of the Affair 04:45 Notes from an Observer 04:50 Paperback Choice 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: 24 Hours: News Summary 05:30 Peaches' Choice 05:45 The Verse of Thomas Thorneley 06:00 Newdesk 06:30 Musician at Large 07:00 World News: 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30 Country Style 07:45 Short Story 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 The London Bach 08:30 Baker's Half Dozen 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 Notes from an Observer 09:20 Goods Books 09:35 Interlude 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 A Word in Edgeways 10:15 The Instrument Makers 10:30 Smash of the Day: The Very Last 11:00 World News: News About Britain 11:15 Backtracking 11:30 The Reith Lectures 12:00 Radio Newdesk 12:15 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Country Style 13:45 The Paradoxical World 14:15 The End of the Affair 14:30 Rock Salad 15:00 Radio Newdesk 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 The Red and the Black 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:09 Europa 17:25 News Ideas 17:35 Paperback Choice 17:40 Interlude 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newdesk 18:30 Rhythm 'n' Roots 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:45 About Ahead 19:45 Peaches' Choice 20:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Sports Round-up 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Europe 21:30 Rock Salad 22:00 World News 22:09 The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Classical Record Review 23:30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral?

### VOICE OF AMERICA GMT

03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation" 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

### AMMAN AIRPORT

**NOTE:** The following airport arrivals and departures are provided by the Jordan Times by the Airia information department at Amman Airport. Tel. 92705-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

#### ARRIVALS

8:00 ..... Cairo (EA)  
8:55 ..... Agaba  
9:00 ..... Cairo  
9:30 ..... Jeddah  
9:40 ..... Dhahran  
9:45 ..... Kuwait  
9:50 ..... Muscat, Dubai  
10:00 ..... Doha, Bahrain  
10:10 ..... Beirut, Lamaca  
10:15 ..... Abu Dhabi (SR)  
10:25 ..... Tripoli (LA)  
14:25 ..... Moscow (SU)  
15:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
15:35 ..... Jeddah, Medina (SV)  
16:25 ..... Beirut  
16:45 ..... Bangkok  
17:00 ..... Athens  
17:00 ..... Cairo  
18:05 ..... Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)  
18:05 ..... London (BA)  
18:30 ..... Paris (AF)  
20:30 ..... Cairo (EA)  
20:30 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
00:20 ..... Cairo (EA)  
01:00 ..... Baghdad  
01:15 ..... Bashir  
02:00 ..... Baghdad

#### DEPARTURES

03:30 ..... Cairo  
06:15 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
06:30 ..... Damascus

07:00 ..... Agaba  
09:00 ..... Cairo (EA)  
09:25 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
11:00 ..... Amsterdam, New York  
11:15 ..... Athens  
11:30 ..... Cairo  
11:45 ..... Geneva, Zurich (SR)  
11:45 ..... Tunis, Madrid  
12:00 ..... Paris, London  
13:00 ..... Beirut  
15:10 ..... Tripoli (LA)  
15:30 ..... Moscow (SU)  
16:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
16:35 ..... Medina, Jeddah (SV)  
19:15 ..... Dhahran  
19:30 ..... Jeddah  
20:00 ..... Cairo  
20:15 ..... Baghdad  
20:30 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai  
21:00 ..... Cairo (EA)  
01:00 ..... Baghdad  
01:15 ..... Cairo (EA)

### EMERGENCIES

**DOCTORS:**  
Amman:  
Abdul Qadir Al Lala ..... 56046  
Abdul Aziz Abu Khalaf ..... 22520/63552

**Zarga:**  
Ghazi Al Rosan ..... 82938/82786

**Irbid:**  
Anwar Al Sibul ..... 26247/2680

**PHARMACIES:**  
Amman:  
Al Salem ..... 36730  
Jabal Al Jawfah ..... 77444  
Ruweisheh ..... 75261  
Jabal Al Hussein ..... 38410  
Al 'Ijjah ..... 72068

**Zarga:**  
Al Adham ..... (—)

**Irbid:**  
Al 'Awwadin ..... 74532

**TAXIS:**  
Al Khayyan ..... 41541  
Al Ahram ..... 63911  
Al Nahda ..... 63006  
Bashir ..... 71329  
Zeid ..... 64476

### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre ..... 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-8

French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Haya Arts Centre ..... 65195  
Al Hussein Youth City ..... 67181  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793  
Y.W.M.A. ..... 64251  
Amman Municipal Library 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 84355/84366

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

### CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabal Luweibdeh 37440

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman 24590

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Hussein 66428

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abdali 23541

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabal Amman 23585

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71331

Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmiesani 63249

**PRAYER TIMES**  
Fajr ..... 4:49  
Sunrise ..... 6:12  
Dhuhr ..... 11:50  
Asr ..... 3:02  
Maghreb ..... 5:27  
Isha ..... 6:50

### MUSEUMS

**Military Museum:** Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

**Folklore Museum:** Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The

Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760

**Popular Life of Jordan Museum:** 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

**Jordan Archaeological Museum:** Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fri-

days and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

**Jordan National Gallery:** Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

**Local Exchange Rates**

Saudi riyal ..... 100.7/102.3  
Lebanese pound ..... 70.8/71.6  
Syrian pound ..... 57.9/58.3  
Iraqi dinar ..... 671/685  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1211.5/1215  
Egyptian pound ..... 342/347  
Qatari riyal ..... 94.6/94.8

UAE dirham ..... 93.7/94.1  
Omani rial ..... 996.2/996.4  
U.S. dollar ..... 343/345  
U.K. sterling ..... 638/641.8  
W. German mark ..... 146/146.9  
Swiss franc ..... 182.9/184  
French franc ..... 57.4/57.7

Italian lire ..... 27.3/27.5  
Japanese yen ..... 148.5/149.4  
Dutch guilder ..... 132.2/133  
Belgian franc ..... 85.3/85.8  
Swedish crown ..... 59.9/60.3

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) ..... 75111  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 61111  
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) ..... 36381-2  
Municipal water service (emergency) ..... 71125-6-7-8  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency ..... 21111, 37777  
Airport information (ALIA) ..... 92205/92206  
Jordan Television ..... 73111  
Radio Jordan ..... 74111

### LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Firstaid, fire, police ..... 199  
Fire headquarters ..... 22090  
Cablegram or telegram ..... 18

### MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes ..... 140 90  
Eggplant (small) ..... 220 150  
Potatoes (imported) ..... 130 100  
Marrow (small) ..... 250 200  
Marrow (large) ..... 180 140  
Cucumber (small) ..... 400 320  
Cucumber (large) ..... 300 250  
Hot Green Pepper ..... 480 400  
Sweet Pepper ..... 400 300  
Cabbage ..... 150 100  
Onions (dry) ..... 110 80  
Green onions ..... 160 120  
Spinach ..... 80 50  
Coconut (piece) ..... 300 250  
Beans ..... 430 350  
Bananas ..... 260 200  
Bananas (Mukammal) ..... 225 180  
Cabbage (local) ..... 100 80  
Garlic ..... 780 700  
Peas ..... 500 400  
Radish (kgm) ..... 150 120

Parsley ..... 50 40  
Local Potatoes ..... 150 120  
Broad Beans ..... 280 240  
Apples (Golden) ..... 280 220  
Apples (Double Red) ..... 280 220  
Apples (Starken) ..... 280 220  
Lemons ..... 150 100  
Oranges (Shamouti) ..... 220 180  
Oranges (local) ..... 140 100  
Oranges (Valencia) ..... 140 100  
Cauliflowers (white) ..... 120 90  
Cauliflowers (local) ..... 260 200  
Bomali ..... 230 180  
Carrot ..... 160 120  
Turnips ..... 160 120  
Grapefruit ..... 140 100  
Beet ..... 140 100  
Lettuce (a head) ..... 100 70  
Mandarin oranges ..... 240 180  
Oranges (French) ..... 170 120



## SPORTS

## Big name players fade-out as Marsh wins Australian Masters by a stroke

MELBOURNE (A.P.) — West Australian Graham Marsh has finally cracked it for a major tournament win in Australia—he took the Australian Masters at Huntingdale on Sunday by a stroke. But Marsh did it the hard way after leading into the final round by three strokes from Tasmanian Stewart Ginn.

It was Ginn who pushed him all the way Sunday and at two different stages actually shot clear of the West Australian, only to slip back again at the time when it counted most.

For most of the afternoon the classic was a two-man battle after the only other serious overnight rivals, Rob McNaughton, of Albany, and Queenslander Mike Ferguson, had faded out of the picture.

Marsh's winning total was 289—three under the card—while Ginn carded 290. Ferguson was third with an even par 292.

At one stage late in the afternoon it appeared likely that

Marsh and Ginn might have to return to the 17th and 18th for a playoff for the coveted title, but Ginn was the one who finally blew his chance—and averted the tie—when he bogied the 17th.

Even when Marsh set off down the last fairway he knew he had to card a four to win. And he made no mistake about it, sending a 21 metre putt from the edge of the green close to the pin.

If there was anything that stood out more than Marsh's win as the Masters tournament drew towards the finish, it was the complete fade-out of the big name players.

Defending champion Queensland Greg Norman, despite a 71 Sunday, finished three over the card on 295 and overseas stars veteran American Arnold Palmer, West German Bernard Langer, Britain's Tony Jacklin, Canadian Jerry Anderson and several prominent players in the big Japanese contingent, all failed to come up to expectations.

Not one was able to come to

grips with the course when it counted most.

Another who failed to come up was last week's Victorian Open winner Michael Clayton, who failed to get into the first 20 in finishing with 299.

It was left to New Zealander Frank Nobilo and Japan's Akira Yabe to save the day for the international brigade. They finished with cards with 293—just one over par.

The final result was almost a triumph for royal Melbourne professional Bruce Green. During the week both Ginn and Ferguson went to Green seeking help in improving their swing and other parts of their game.

Green's advice was reflected in the marked improvement by the pair although they had to be content with the two minor places.

Marsh bogied the third and seventh holes to let his overnight lead slide to just two under.

"It was not the thing to do and I let everyone in," Marsh said.

On his previous role as runner-up in at least ten major Australian tournaments, Marsh commented: "I have never been ashamed of my record in Australia. I have never been worse than seven in any order of merit tournament in Australia."

"I believe I will win more now that I have done it today—it's a nice one to start with," he said. Marsh, who declared his burning ambition was to win a British Open, said he had a few years up his sleeve to achieve that objective.

"I believe I can win it," he said. But he also emphasised that he has no ambition to live in the United States or play there regularly.

"I don't want to live in America when I now live in the best city in the world—Perth," he said.

Marsh provided a striking colour contrast at the official presentation—he was wearing the gold Masters blazer, a red jumper and blue slacks.

Marsh attributed Sunday's win to his ability to sink long putts. For Ginn, the expatriate Victorian now based in Devonport, his runner-up's prize could help him decide his golfing future.

He was in two minds before the tournament about his future but will now give further thought to it after he playing in Asia for eight weeks, Perth then Europe.

"He nearly gave it to me," Ginn said referring to Marsh's lapse in the middle of Sunday's round.

"I thought I had him at the 14th—I thought I'd get him Sunday."

He said he was disappointed at the outcome of the tournament and was certain that if he had got a six foot putt at the 14th and a 12 footer at the next it would have taken him to five under.

"That's what I was looking at and if I had got it it would have been a case of shut the gate," he said.

## Poland beats Italian soccer selection

MILAN, Italy (A.P.) — Poland's national soccer team Sunday scored the first victory of its Italian tour, downing 2-1 a selection of major league teams Milan and Internazionale at Milan's San Siro Stadium.

The Polish eleven, which led 1-0 at half time, is playing a series of exhibition matches in preparation for the World Cup soccer tournament in Spain next June.

Outside left Smolarek and striker-centre forward Boniek scored for Poland in the 15th and 54th minutes.

Young centre forward Serena tallied the only goal of the Milanese selection in the 69th minute.

Poland, which had been off in the Italian tour with an upset defeat against third-division Modena and a 2-1 draw against major league Roma, showed improvement.

Although not pushing too hard, the Polish team exhibited excellent teamwork and dangerous forwards.

Smolarek scored a beautiful goal on a fast counter-attack, exploiting an assist by defender Smuda.

## Honduran Bulnes will not mix charity with soccer in Spain

TEGUCIGALPA (R) — There's no room for charity in Fernando Bulnes' role as a full back with World Soccer Cup finalists Honduras.

Forwards who have tangled with the chunky defender will vouch for the fact that he is a hard, uncompromising opponent.

But away from soccer the strong man of the Honduran defence has an altogether gentler side to his character. Much of his leisure time is taken up in charity work and reading the Bible.

He is a keen member of Caritas, a Catholic aid organisation which specialises in helping shantytown dwellers and people who inhabit the poorest and most remote parts of the country.

After Hurricane Fifi devastated the country's Caribbean coast in 1974, Bulnes spent several days in the area, taking part in the distribution of food and clothing to the homeless.

When the soccer season is over he works full-time for Caritas without being paid.

Not surprisingly, the hard-working Bulnes is highly respected by his team-mates. "He's an inspiration to us both on and off the field," said Jose La Paz Herrera, the Honduran coach.

Bulnes is also very popular with

the soccer-mad Honduran public. Whenever he leaves his modest house in the centre of Tegucigalpa, where he lives with his wife and three young daughters, he is besieged by fans.

The trip to Spain this summer will be a fitting reward for Bulnes, who has played a major role in getting Honduras to the World Cup finals for the first time.

He was the outstanding Honduran defender in the final round of matches in the North and Central American and Caribbean (CONCACAF) qualifying group, which Honduras won with the loss of only one goal.

Capped 28 times by his country, Bulnes has helped his club side Olimpia to the first division championship five times.

As well as being strong in the tackle, he is quick to cover his defensive team-mates and equally quick to overlap down the wing—which says a lot for the fitness of this 35-year-old full back.

Bulnes' runs down the wing may be few and far between because of the need to work hard in defence against the likes of hosts Spain and Yugoslavia in the opening round of the World Cup finals. But that won't bother him unduly. He thrives on keeping busy.

## New stadium for World Cup finals opened

VALLADOLID, Spain (R) — The only stadium built specifically for this summer's World Cup finals in Spain was opened in Valladolid Sunday night with dancing girls, singing groups, fireworks—and a football match.

The new 33,000 capacity stadium will stage matches involving France, Kuwait and Czechoslovakia. England, the other group four finalists, will play all their games in Bilbao.

Home team Real Valladolid made the best possible start in their new surroundings by beating Athletic de Bilbao 1-0.

## John Walker wins mile race at San Francisco meet

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — John Walker of New Zealand won the one mile in three minutes 59 seconds at the San Francisco indoor athletics meeting Sunday night.

He finished ahead of American Steve Scott, who clocked 4:00.2, and Ireland's Ray Flynn, who finished in 4:00.5.

But United States athletes dominated most of the other events. Doug Padilla won the 3,000 metres in 7:46.2, 10 seconds ahead of second-placed Austrian Robert Nemeth with New Zealander Rod Dixon third in 7:57.5.

There were further American successes in the two 50-metre sprints. Evelyn Ashford won the women's in 6.2 seconds, while George Ervin took the men's in 5.85.

## WANTED

A newly established firm has a vacancy for a FEMALE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY. Candidates must be fluent in English and Arabic. Knowledge of French will be an asset.

Excellent salaries, commensurate with experience.

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## ENGLISH TYPIST WANTED

Joint Jordanian-German project team requires a full-time (8 a.m. to 2 p.m.) native English speaking typist for their Amman office, situated between 4th and 5th circles.

Please call 44724 or 43457, extn 141, to arrange for interview

JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES CO., LTD  
Announcement of CIRCULAR LETTER  
No. 2 for Tender 23F/81  
ROCK PHOSPHATE DRYING AND  
BAGGING PLANTS

Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. announces the issue of Amendment No. 3 to Tender 23F/81. The closing date of the tender is postponed to 1200 hours Thursday, April 1, 1982. All bidders who purchased the above tender documents are requested to collect the amendment from JPMC offices/supply department.

ALI ENSOUR  
MANAGING DIRECTOR

TWO ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED  
APARTMENTS FOR RENT

1. Ground-floor, with private entrance: Consisting of two bedrooms, salon, kitchen, bathroom; with garden, central heating, telephone.
2. Ground-floor studio with one bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, central heating, garden, telephone.

For more information, please contact tel. 62462, 24611 between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
©1981 by Chicago Tribune

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♦AKQ3 ♠A8762 ♦Q107 ♣J  
Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♦QJ732 ♠74 ♦K84 ♣A95  
Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

Q.3—North-South vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♦AKJ87542 ♠A ♦QJ98  
Partner opens the bidding with one club. What do you respond?

Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♦K105 ♥83 ♦J72 ♦Q10952  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♠ Dble Pass 2 ♣  
Pass 3 ♣ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♦Q10962 ♥K873 ♦853 ♣8  
Partner opens the bidding with one no trump. What do you respond?

Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♦KQJ ♥J7 ♦AK105 ♣KQ76  
Partner opens the bidding with four hearts. What action do you take?

Look for answers on Wednesday

## Pfeffner wins 30-km race

TOKYO (A.P.) — Battling cold rain, American Kirk Pfeffner finished 41 seconds ahead of England's Malcolm East Sunday to win the 30-kilometre Ohme Marathon.

The 28-year-old Pfeffner, who placed second in the 1979 New York city marathon, led more than 10,800 runners through the rain-swept streets of Ohme city on Sunday.

Pfeffner's winning time was one hour, 31 minutes and 20 seconds. East, 25, who was fifth in last year's Boston marathon, was second in 1:32.01. Third was Yasutoku Watanabe of Japan in 1:32.33.

The American insured his victory when he burst in front of the Englishman at the 17-kilometre point after running shoulder to shoulder from the start.

The top woman finisher was Hiroko Kubota of Japan, who was clocked in two hours and 13 seconds.

Kyle Heffner, 27, of the United States who finished ninth in the 1981 Boston marathon, came in 16th place with a 1:37.24 clocking.

The first Dutchman to finish was Bram Wassenaar, 37, who finished 20th in 1:38.12. Barry Kneeters, 32, and Gerard Mentink, 30, both of the Netherlands, finished in 22nd and 23rd places with times of 1:38.30 and 1:38.42 respectively.

Sri Lanka collapses against England

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (A.P.) — Sri Lanka collapsed sensationally in the test match against England here Sunday, being bowled out for 173 runs from the overnight score of 153 for 3 wickets.

John Emburey and Derek Underwood who bowled unchanged took all the wickets, the home batsmen demonstrating a total inability to cope with their attack.

Needing 171 to win the match, with one and a half days of play left, the visitors had 24 for one on the board at the lunch break.

Sri Lanka's overnight batsmen, Ranjan Madugalle and Duleep Mendis took the score up to 167 when Emburey who had Madugalle caught by Cook for 3 runs struck the first blow.

From then on it was a dismal procession with the last seven wickets falling for only eight runs. Emburey did most of the damage to finish with 6 for 33, taking his last five wickets for just 10 runs in ten overs.

FURNISHED FLAT  
FOR RENT

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Location: Shmeisani, near the Birds Garden  
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1. TOWER CRANE: LIEBHERR 45K/805, 41m boom, 31m under hook, self-erecting, with counterweights, on rails. Lifting capacity 1,000 kg. at 40 metres. 7 months old; TEMPORARY ENTRY.
2. FORK LIFT: TCM model FD 25, 45hp, 2,500 kg. lifting capacity. max. 2 m lifting height. CUSTOMS DUTY PAID.

3. 700 sq.m. site offices, camp and stores, completely furnished with A/C generator and sanitary installations; CUSTOMS DUTY PAID.

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Two unfurnished centrally heated apartments, each comprising two bedrooms.

Location: Behind Tamari's kindergarten  
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FURNISHED APARTMENTS  
FOR RENT

- A. 2 bedrooms, living/dining room, kitchen and bathroom.
- B. One bedroom, living/dining room, kitchen and bathroom.
- C. Studio: One bedroom, kitchen and bath.

CENTRAL HEATING.

Location: Jabal Amman, between 3rd and 4th circles.  
Tel. 41443

## Courses at aviation institute

A training course on instructional techniques opened on Feb. 20 at the Queen Noor Civil Aviation Institute. The course will conclude on March 18. Among the participants in the course are trainees from the Jordanian Royal Aviation Academy, trainees from the Alia centre for technical training, trainees from the Queen Noor Civil Aviation Institute and employees of the Civil Aviation Department.

A second, English-language training course opened on Saturday at the Queen Noor Civil Aviation Institute. The course will conclude on May 13. Among the participants in the course are Customs Department employees at Amman Airport; passport employees at the airport, who are attached to the Public Security Directorate; employees of the Amman Airport intelligence service; Amman Airport health employees attached to the Health Ministry, and security and protection unit employees at Amman Airport.

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JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES CO., LTD  
Announcement of AMENDMENT NO. 3  
to Tender 20F/81  
"ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES FOR RUSAIFA  
MINE"

Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. announces the issue of Circular Letter No. 2 for Tender 23F/81. The closing date of the tender is postponed to 1200 hours Monday, April 12, 1982. All bidders who purchased the above tender documents are requested to collect the circular letter from JPMC offices/supply dept.

ALI ENSOUR  
MANAGING DIRECTOR

هكذا من الكمال







## WORLD

## Irish Marxists to set high price for support of coalition

DUBLIN (R) — An Irish Marxist group with three crucial seats in the country's hung parliament said Sunday it would set a high price on its support for a new government.

Last week's general election left opposition leader Charles Haughey three seats short of an overall majority.

The support of the Marxist group, Sinn Féin the Workers' Party (SFWP), would enable Mr. Haughey's Fianna Fáil party to oust Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald's governing coalition of Fine Gael and the Labour Party.

The SFWP has yet to decide which side it will back. But it has indicated that it will throw its weight behind one or the other rather than remain neutral.

The decision must come by March 9, when the new Dail (lower house) assembles to choose a prime minister.

SFWP President Tomas MacGilla was quoted in a Sunday newspaper as saying, "We recognise that the people want a government and the country needs one." But he added that his party would drive a "hard bargain."

## Nkomo aide supports Mugabe

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe (A.P.) — One of the ZAPU cabinet ministers ousted with junior coalition government partner Joshua Nkomo Sunday pledged support for Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and the merger of the two rival political parties.

Former Transport Minister Josiah Chinamano, vice-president of the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union (ZAPU), said he hoped the latest crisis would quickly be resolved "without destroying the excellent work that has been done to unite and stabilise the country."

Mr. Chinamano, number two in the ZAPU hierarchy, was fired from the crumbling 22-month coalition government last Wednesday along with Mr. Nkomo and two other ZAPU ministers for allegedly plotting to overthrow Mr. Mugabe.

Mr. Mugabe, announcing the dismissals, said arms sufficient to equip a brigade of 5,000 men had been unearthed this month from farms and other properties owned by Mr. Nkomo, Mr. Chinamano, other ZAPU cabinet ministers and unnamed ZAPU officials.

## 'Give us assistance or face another Vietnam,' Salvador defence minister warns Washington

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Salvadoran Defence Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia has declared that his government does not want American troops to help in its battle against left-wing guerrillas.

But he told Reuters in an interview Sunday that the Salvadoran military wanted more U.S. aid and suggested it would be better for Washington to provide it than to "find themselves obliged to create another Vietnam in Central America."

The Reagan administration has pledged military aid of more than \$80 million for this financial year to El Salvador, in the face of congressional opposition over human rights and some fears among the

American public of eventual U.S. involvement in the fighting.

Gen. Garcia said there were many other countries from which the civilian-military government could seek aid if it were cut off from Washington. But he declined to give specific examples.

Asked if his forces, which are being trained with U.S. assistance, wanted any American soldiers to help them, he replied: "Absolutely not, neither Americans nor from anywhere else. We have never asked for them and we never will."

Gen. Garcia recalled British wartime leader Winston Churchill's aid appeal to the United States — "Give us the tools and

we will do the job."

"I repeat this to the Americans," he said.

"Is it preferable for them to give us the assistance now to avoid a Vietnam or afterwards find themselves obliged to create another Vietnam in Central America?"

Three U.S. congressmen, opponents of American aid to the Salvadoran junta, told a press conference on Friday that Gen. Garcia

## Quake rocks Japan

TOKYO (R) — An earthquake measuring 6.9 on the Richter scale shook a wide area of central and northern Japan early Sunday, the meteorological agency said.

There were no immediate reports of damage or casualties. The epicentre was 40 kilometres under the sea off Hachijo Island, about 300 kilometres south of Tokyo, the agency said.

## Pope confirms Spain visit

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy (A.P.) — Looking rested and in excellent humour after his eight-day African trip, Pope John Paul II told a cheering crowd of 5,000 that he will travel to Spain next October.

The Pope spoke from a balcony of his summer palace in this Alban hill town 30 kilometres south of Rome where he is resting since his return Friday from his trip which took him to Nigeria, Equatorial Guinea, Benin and Gabon.

In his address the Pope also expressed his "best wishes of peace" for his native Poland.

## Bonn conservatives speculate on future of Siberian gas deal

BONN (R) — The possibility of West Germany dropping its controversial Soviet natural gas deal and buying Algerian gas instead has been raised by a conservative newspaper.

The mass circulation Bild am Sonntag reported Saturday that Algerian Foreign Minister Mohammed Seddik Benyahia had told three visiting conservative members of the Bonn parliament that his country "is strongly interested in supplying the Federal Republic of Germany with natural gas."

The paper said the three opposition deputies intended to call on the Bonn government to give careful consideration to the possibility of buying Algerian rather than Soviet gas.

Christian Social Union (CSU) deputy Hans Klein was one of those mentioned by Bild am Sonntag. A CSU spokesman here said the report sounded correct, although he could not confirm it.

The United States and the conservative opposition here are highly critical of the agreement under which West Germany and six other West European countries

are due to start getting Siberian natural gas in the mid-1980s.

The criticism of the deal, involving the construction of a pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, centres on fears that the consumer area could become over-dependent on the Soviet supplies to the detriment of its security.

Mr. Klein was quoted as saying Algeria would demand an economic rather than a "strategic" price for the gas. The as yet unannounced Soviet price is understood to be below market level.

## Japanese nuclear experts robbed during Soviet trip

MOSCOW (R) — Four Senior Japanese nuclear experts were gassed with a sleep-inducing chemical and robbed during a visit to the Soviet Union, Japanese sources said Sunday.

The incident occurred as the scientists, members of an eight-man Japanese delegation attending a nuclear energy seminar, were travelling on an overnight train from Moscow to Leningrad on Jan. 26, they said.

As one of the group emerged from his compartment, feeling groggy he noticed that his wallet and passport had disappeared. He alerted his three colleagues, who found they had also been robbed.

The leader of the group, a senior executive of the Hitachi Corporation, reported the incident to the authorities.

The police later returned the money and passports and said they had arrested two Georgians, who had confessed to spraying a knock-out gas under the door of the scientists' compartment.

A Japanese embassy official said the four visitors had been puzzled and alarmed by the events. They had not had any secret documents with them on their trip, he added.

## S. Africans search for missing seamen

CAPE TOWN (R) — Military aircraft took off at first light Sunday to continue the search for 15 missing seamen from the South African navy frigate President Kruger, which sank after a collision last Thursday.

South Africa's navy chief, Vice-Admiral Ronald Edwards, announced Saturday night, however, that the navy ships taking part in the search had been recalled to base at Simonstown near here.

The Johannesburg Sunday Express newspaper Sunday quoted a former commander of the President Kruger, Rear-Admiral George Green, as saying there was no chance of anybody surviving in the open sea in the deteriorating conditions.

All but 16 of the President Kruger's 193 crew were rescued by ships and helicopters after a pre-dawn collision with the supply ship Tafelberg during a gale in the Atlantic southwest of the Cape of Good Hope. One body was found on Friday.

The loss of the President Kruger was the country's worst naval disaster since World War Two.

## 44 developing nations to meet in Delhi today

NEW DELHI (R) — Senior officials of 44 developing countries meet here Monday to discuss ways of persuading industrialised nations to provide more aid and liberalise trade with the Third World.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will open the "New Delhi Consultations," a three-day closed-door meeting that will look at how to make poor nations less dependent on rich ones through the sharing between poor states of wealth, trade and technology.

Mrs. Gandhi has called for more self-reliance among developing countries and described the Third World's economic situation as gloomy.

Indian officials said the world's poorest countries expect a big shortfall in help from international financial institutions. President Reagan's administration this week

proposed a cut in U.S. aid to world development banks.

The officials said protectionism by some industrialised countries was also putting strain on developing economies.

Algeria, Brazil, China, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Tanzania, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Jordan are among the countries invited to the conference.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who arrives here Sunday, to receive a Third World award, will attend the inauguration of the conference. Saudi Arabia declined an invitation to the meeting, saying the date was unsuitable.

Officials said India originally invited 34 nations, most of them members of the "Group of 77" developing countries at the United Nations. It enlarged the list to 44 this month after more countries expressed a wish to attend.

They said some Third World leaders asked Mrs. Gandhi to call the conference because they were disappointed by the results of last year's 22-nation summit at Cancun in Mexico on the North-South dialogue.

They also said little progress had been made on cooperation between Third World countries — "South-South cooperation" — since a conference in Caracas, Venezuela last May proposed technology sharing, and the setting up of a Third World common market and new financial mechanisms.

The establishment of an energy affiliate to the World Bank and reforms to the international financial institutions are likely to be on the agenda at the meeting which starts Monday.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

## Flash floods lash southern S. Arabia

BAHRAIN (R) — Many people died, roads and bridges were swept away and farms and homes destroyed in flash floods and storms in southern Saudi Arabia last week, according to the Saudi newspaper Al Riyadh. It said loss of life and property was extensive, but the authorities were still assessing the extent of the disaster. The newspaper, received here Sunday, said roads and bridges in several parts of the mountainous region were now heaps of rock and twisted steel after the floods, which washed away the 100 kilometre Abha-Gizan road. The destruction of the road, the only link between Al Sarawat and Thama, stranded thousands of people and hundreds of vehicles, the newspaper said. Many people and vehicles were either swept into the Red Sea or caught by flood water that rose within minutes to 40 metres in the valleys, the newspaper said. Al Riyadh said the authorities were providing aid and trying to re-establish road traffic, but did not say how many people were affected by the floods, "the like of which had not been seen for many scores of years in the region."

## Israeli cabinet approves spending cuts in budget

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — The Israeli cabinet Sunday approved deep spending cuts in an austerity budget of 475 billion shekels (\$26.4 billion) of which nearly two-thirds is swallowed up by defence and the national debt. It passed the budget for fiscal 1982-83 beginning in April after days of wrangling over cuts following Finance Minister Yoram Aridor's warning that without them inflation could double from the present 127 per cent. The steepest cuts were in education and welfare while defence expenditures of 130 billion shekels (\$7.2 billion) were frozen at this year's level after accounting for inflation. Nurses, teachers and social workers went on strike Sunday for several hours in protest at the budget cuts. Defence ministry officials said that although theoretically there had been no cuts in military spending, a budget freeze meant expenditures had to be kept down, especially on purchases abroad, since prices had risen. The defence ministry budget included the development of the new fighter plane the Lavie (lion) by the government-owned aircraft industries, which Mr. Sharon approved several weeks ago. Development of the fighter has been spread over 10 years to reduce the burden on the economy, defence ministry sources said.

## Wazzan leaves on Gulf tour

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan left Beirut Sunday for Saudi Arabia at the start of a Gulf tour for discussions on the Lebanese question. Mr. Wazzan, who is also interior minister, will attend a conference of Arab interior ministers opening in Riyadh Monday and official sources said he will also visit Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Qatar. Mr. Wazzan said in a statement at Beirut airport that the main aim of his tour was to sound the alarm and explain the situation in Lebanon, particularly in the south. Press reports last week in Israel and abroad said that Israel planned to attack South Lebanon. Official sources said Mr. Wazzan would also discuss Arab financial aid to Lebanon and an Arab solution to the Lebanese crisis. At a 1979 Arab League summit in Tunis, oil-producing states agreed to give Lebanon \$2 billion over five years to help rebuild the country. So far, only \$384 million of the \$800 million expected for the first two years have arrived, finance ministry officials said.

## Jewish historian dies at 84

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Gershom Shalom, a noted scholar of Jewish history and the Jewish mystical tradition known as kabbalah, died here Saturday night at the age of 84, his family said Sunday. Prof. Shalom taught Jewish history and kabbalah at the Hebrew University for 57 years, writing hundreds of articles and numerous books on his research.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## \$200 million dope haul in Miami

MIAMI, Florida (R) — Police have held two men after seizing 200 kilograms of cocaine hidden on a light aircraft which was believed to have flown from Colombia. The haul, with a street value of \$200 million, was believed to be one of the largest made in the United States. Police said the drug was taken from a plane at Opa-Locka airport outside Miami early Saturday. Officers of the Dade county narcotics department, engaged in what they said was a routine surveillance of the small airfield, made the seizure and arrested the two men. A third man who had been waiting for the plane to land escaped by car, police said. Captain Fred Dunphy said the plane, a twin-engine Cessna, was believed to have flown here from Colombia, source of most of the illegal narcotics entering the United States.

## 'Deng in wonderful health'

PEKING (A.P.) — Chinese leader Deng Zinping "is in very wonderful health" and is strong enough to down seven glasses of fiery liquor at a banquet, Kampuchean Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Sunday. "He is in very wonderful health, excellent form, spiritually, morally and physically," Prince Sihanouk said. He made his remarks to reporters before beginning talks with the Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan on forming an anti-Vietnamese coalition in Kampuchea. The 77-year-old Chinese Communist Party vice-chairman met Prince Sihanouk Thursday in his first public appearance since a five-week absence from public view. Mr. Deng does not drink very much, Prince Sihanouk said, "but at lunch he and I had seven toasts. That means he is really strong, very strong." Chinese toasts traditionally are drunk with fiery *maotai*, a potent liquid.

## Iranians call off hunger strike in U.S.

NEW YORK (R) — A Muslim students' group which staged a hunger strike in support of the people's Mujahadeen organisation of Iran said it had ended the protest following a meeting with United Nations officials. The Muslim Students Society said in a statement that 150 members ended their fast Saturday after discussions with two U.N. officials about alleged violations of human rights in Iran. The society said it presented the U.N. officials with a report which said 8,000 people had been executed and 30,000 political prisoners tortured in Iran in the past eight months. No comment was immediately available from the U.N. The people's Mujahadeen organisation is a radical group which opposes the clergy-led Iranian government. There have been similar hunger strikes in Rome and Paris.

## Pakistani killed in police station attack

ISLAMABAD (R) — One man was killed and two were wounded when police opened fire on protesters who attacked a police station and freed four detainees in the southern dera Ghazi Khan district of Pakistan's Punjab Province, the government said Saturday. An official statement said several policemen had been hit and wounded by bricks thrown by people protesting against the arrest of the four in connection with a land dispute. Tear-gas failed to disperse the protesters who forced their way into the Fazilpur police station and set it and a police jeep on fire. "To bring the situation under control the police had to open fire," the statement said, adding a judicial inquiry had been ordered and the situation was now under control.

## Kremlin underlines Communist supremacy

MOSCOW (R) — The Kremlin has underlined its claim to lead the world Communist movement in what appeared to be a new swipe at the independently-minded Italian party.

In a resolution marking the 60th anniversary this year of the founding of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), the Communist Party central committee said the only way to true socialism was by learning from and imitating the Soviet model.

"There is no road to socialism that circumvents the basic laws discovered by Marxism-Leninism and confirmed by the experience of the USSR," the resolution said. The text was published by the party daily Pravda.

The Italian Communists and the Kremlin have been locked in an ideological dispute for the past two months over the Soviet party's leading role in the world movement.

After the military clampdown in Poland the Italians declared the Soviet model of Communism obsolete and said Moscow had lost all moral authority. Soviet leaders have accused the Italian party of betraying socialism.

## Sihanouk, Khmer Rouge form alliance

PEKING (R) — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former Kampuchean head of state, said Sunday he had agreed to form a coalition with the Peking-backed Khmer Rouge.

The arrangement would be based on Khmer Rouge institutions without submitting to their ideology, he said.

Speaking after an 80-minute meeting with Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, Prince Sihanouk told reporters he and Mr. Khieu hoped former Prime Minister Son Sann would soon join them for talks on entering the proposed coalition.

"If a tripartite coalition government can be formed one day, we must make clear the legal status of our government is in the legal framework of democratic Kampuchea (the Khmer Rouge) which is still a full member of the U.N."

"The three parties, Khmer Rouge, Sihanouk and Son Sann, will enjoy their autonomy as parties, with their own ideology and own way of thinking, enjoying fully their freedom."

"But if we form a tripartite government we must have some common rules in order to cooperate to

present to the world... as a tripartite government there must be common rules, rights and duties," the prince said.

Mr. Khieu, who arrived in Peking Saturday, said he hoped Son Sann would come to Peking for talks soon.

Prince Sihanouk said his talks with Mr. Khieu had gone "very, very well." The two former enemies hugged each other effusively when they met and parted.

Before Sunday's talks, the prince reiterated his support for free elections in Kampuchea under U.N. auspices and said both the Khmer Rouge, whom he has accused of mass murder, and representatives of the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh should be allowed to field candidates.

He said he had no choice but to join a coalition with the Khmer Rouge even though "I do not approve of the cruel and non-democratic policy of democratic Kampuchea."

"I do not want a military solution but a political solution," he added. "But in order to get a political solution with Vietnam and the Soviet Union we must fight first."

## Polish crisis and Peking: Tight-rope act -- Chinese style

By Victoria Graham  
The Associated Press

PEKING — China, which condemned Moscow last year for "brutal interference" in Poland, since then has remained conspicuously silent and non-committal on the crisis.

While the United States and some other countries have imposed economic sanctions against Poland's martial law regime, condemned the crackdown and expressed sympathy with the Polish people against Soviet interference, China is maintaining a strictly neutral, hands-off approach.

The official Chinese position remains unchanged: Poland's people must solve their own problems. But instead of railing against Soviet involvement, the Chinese press is confining itself to brief reports about Poland and avoiding commentaries.

This month, China signed its annual trade protocol with Pol-

and, calling for a 30 per cent trade increase in 1982 to \$140 million. That reversed a trend that saw China slash trade with Poland and other East bloc countries.

The major reason for Peking's silence, diplomatic observers say, is that it cannot offer words of encouragement to the disgruntled workers and critics of the Communist system in Poland, without at least by implication — giving a boost to similar dissidents within its own society.

Moreover, Chinese officials and other sources say privately that China is unsure whether Soviet actions really amount to interference in Polish affairs.

In late 1980, China swiftly crushed scattered efforts by its own workers to cast off the Communist Party and form independent trade unions similar to Poland's Solidarity movement.

China called the rebels anarchists who would "throw the world into chaos" and made clear it would not tolerate such ac-

tivities. Internationally, Poland also poses a problem for Peking, the keystone of whose foreign policy is opposition to Soviet expansion and Western Europe to stand together against Moscow, and contends that Western Europe is the "Soviet Union's immediate target." "China's current deafening silence on Poland must be especially embarrassing in view of its own call for a strong, united, anti-Soviet position," said one Western diplomat, who asked not to be named.

Since the immediate threat of Soviet military intervention in Poland appears to have passed, Chinese leaders may have decided they cannot press the issue too hard without violating their own policy of non-interference, and without aggravating the Polish situation, East European diplomats say.

By its silence, however, China is open to charges of sympathizing with Warsaw's martial law regime,

and to criticism for ignoring Soviet interference, which it calls the major cause of trouble in the world today.

East European sources said that twice in the past year, Poland asked China to stop using it as a basis for anti-Soviet rhetoric, and not to cooperate with any U.S. move to make Poland an issue at the United Nations.

In July, China's leading newspaper, the People's Daily, accused the Soviets of "brutal interference" in Polish affairs, citing Soviet criticism of the Polish Communist Party and government.

"This is an out-and-out hegemonist act of the Soviet Union by imposing the will of the Soviet leaders on an independent, sovereign country," it said.

After the official rhetoric abated, however, the newspaper was criticised for portraying the Sol-

idity trade union in too favourable a light.

Chinese sources say the projected 30 per cent trade increase with Poland was fundamentally an economic rather than political gesture and represents China's efforts to conduct business as usual.

China's noncommittal position is not seen as an issue between Peking and Washington, Western diplomatic observers say.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge and State Department experts on Eastern Europe briefed Peking officials last month, arguing that Soviet actions constituted interference in Polish affairs.

However, diplomatic sources said the United States has not asked China to join economic sanctions or take other action regarding Poland — although it would like Peking to publicly oppose the martial law crackdown.